THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 48 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 14.

Transatlantic Telegraphy—English Opinion of Thaddeus Stevens—The Troubles in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Transatlantic Telegraphy.

The New York *Herald's* London correspondent, writing on Aug. 12 says:—

"To-day the prospectus of the new Atlantic Telegraph Company, from Brest to New York, has been issued, and I enclose a copy. The managers ask for £1,000,000 capital, in shares of £20 each, and propose to lay a cable, from the Great Eastern steamship, with one extremity at Brest, France, and the other at the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, with a connecting line to some point on the Atlantic coast of the United States—probably Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Robert Lowe, M. P., is the chairman of the London Board of Directors, and Sir James Anderson is the general superintendent. The French concession has been granted to Mr. d'Erlanger, the Paris banker, well known from his connection with the Rebel loan, and Mr. Julius Reuter, who supplies the London press with their news telegrams. Thomson, Varley, Clark, Forde, and Fleming Jenkins undertake the practical electrician department. There is no doubt that the cable will be laid; but whether the company will succeed or not is a matter o opinion.

In order to prevent the new company from obtaining any English messages the present company has made a contract with the British Government by which the Government agrees to give it all the transatlantic messages that come over the lines in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales so soon as the pending measures to transfer these lines to the Government are completed. At first sight this is an important concession; but the French company will have an office in London, at which all the messages can be received, and almost all the cable messages now come from London and Liverpool. On the whole, the probability is that the contract with the English Government will amount to very little, and that the public on both sides of the Atlantic will benefit by the competition. It has just been announced here that the cable of 1866 has stopped working, and the fact that the present company is now dependent upon the old cable alone will give the stock of the new company an impetus. What is really needed is an American cable company to beat both the English and French in lowness of tariff and rapidity of communication. A direct cable from New York to Liverpool or Falmouth would defy competition, and ought to be laid, either by private enterprise or the American Government.

English Opinion of Thaddeus Stevens.

The London *Times* of August 14 contains the following:—"America has lost one of her foremost men. In his seventy-sixth year Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has been taken away from the scene of his labors. The announcement can take no one by surprise. Those who have seen Mr. Stevens of late years have come away with the impression that they have seen a body kept alive only by the intense volition of a resolute will. The ruling principle of Mr. Stevens' life may have shortened his days, yet it seemed at the last to have brought some compensation with itself; for the man who spent all his vital power in enforcing the objects he had at heart was apparently able by the same energy of determination to keep death at bay after he had grasped his victim. * It is perhaps true that the death of Mr. Stevens at this juncture will not be regarded in the United States as a public loss. It is certain that in the prosecution of the impeachment he inflicted a grievous wound on his own party. The financial dishonesty of which he had become the champion, might have spread under his influence, but will languish when deprived of his countenance and constant support. But while denouncing in the plainest terms, we must do the memory of Mr. Stevens the justice of distinguishing between the motives which impelled him and General Butler to adopt the same conclusions. We have already explained that Mr. Stevens' advocacy of the repayment of the five-twenty bonds in currency was an instance of his fanatical devotion to a misconceived dogma. The adoption of the same policy by General Butler, like all the other public acts of the ex-Governor of New Orleans, betrays the chicanery of his first profession. Mr. Stevens was fanatical, self-willed, and most bitter in his animosities; but there was neither meanness nor deceit in his nature. And it must be remembered of him that he was almost the last of a class of Americans who have left no followers. While everything conspires to efface the individuality of each member of the younger generation, and they resign themselves without resistance to the limits prescribed by party discipline, Mr. Stevens preserved his own opinions and enforced his own will, yielding neither to 'caucus' nor to 'convention' when they violated the law of his own conscience."

The London *News* of the same date remarks:—"Mr. Stevens was more a revolutionary leader than a statesman. He had that firm grasp of great principles, and that enthusiastic confidence in their application, which leaders of great national movements always possess; but he had none of that power to understand and appreciate a policy other than his own, which is so necessary to a statesman. He could never see that there might be two opinions on great national questions—those who were with him were for their country; those who were against him were against their country. He could never see that legislation must sometimes take a course which results from the action of antagonistic forces, and which feels the effect of each while obeying neither. Compromise was his detestation. The doctrine that 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' was to him the deadliest heresy of political creeds."

The London *Telegraph* says:—"Charles Sumner was a man of far higher culture, but he lacked the fire of his less well known colleague, and his influence was weakened by constant exhibitions of a feminine irritability and vanity. Butler commanded no personal respect, and was regarded even by his friends as a —— and jobber. Wade was deemed, rightly or wrongly, to be personally greedy of power. But at cynical Stevens none of these charges could be leveled. There was something grand in the very ferocity of his anger."

Disraeli's Political Position.

We quote the following from the London *Post* of August 13th:—The confessed mistake which Mr. Disraeli made in attaching himself to the conservative party is making itself more and more manifest every day. On the other hand, it must be confessed that few men would have conceived his peculiar mode of correcting that mistake, much less have been rewarded with partial success. Instead of crossing the House of Commons and taking his seat by the side of Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli formed the bold idea of educating his followers to such a point that Mr. Bright might, with the most perfect consistency have taken his seat among them; and were it not for this most unlucky question of the Irish Church, the success of the experiment would have been unequivocal. On that subject it was possible for Mr. Disraeli, not only without inconsistency, but with the most perfect apparent good faith, to have denounced the establishment and proposed its abolition. Had he not years before spoken of the "alien Church" as one of the most prominent of Irish grievances? If he had been on the liberal side of the House it is not difficult to imagine how he would have capped that famous speech, and proclaimed that the time had come for doing justice to our Irish fellow subjects. That he may have contemplated converting his present associates to his views is not improbable; but if so, he discovered that on this point they refused to be educated, and he had no choice but to write that celebrated letter in which he told the people of Great Britain and Ireland that they owe all the civil and religious liberty they enjoy to the Church establishment. The notion was a peculiarly funny one as far as regards Ireland, because a people may doubt whether they enjoy much of either kind of liberty when the habeas corpus act has been suspended for three years, and when during three centuries a State Church has been supported for the special behoof of a very small minority of the nation. The position in which things at present stand is this. Reform has been disposed of substantially by the efforts of the liberal party, and the Irish Church question remains open, the conservatives being prepared to strain every nerve to prevent its settlement. It is for the liberal electors to say under these circumstances to whom they will give their support. The question can only admit of one reply."

School-Masters' Salaries.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the following from a recent report on the Church schools in Lancashire:—

"The incomes which are made in some of these schools are very large. The average of the salaries returned by the masters in one town is over £139 a year, exclusive of house, profits of evening school, or other advantages; and in one instance a total income from all sources is made of £300. It is well that a profession should have these prizes; and most certainly they are only gained by the hardest and most trying work, but in the face of this it is impossible, at least in this district, to agree with the cry that salaries are diminished and a teacher's prospects blighted under the new code. And this leads me to remark upon a point which should, if possible, be guarded against. A return is asked for each year of the whole pecuniary emolument of a teacher received out of the school income. Men rarely make themselves out richer than they are, and from the opportunities which there are of private information it is certain that in many instances the return is made too low, and that teachers consequently are often thought to be a worse paid body of men than they really are. As it is, their own returns show them to be in the receipt of the following average payments:—Masters, £98 14s.; mistresses (girls), £62 13s.; mistresses (infants), £58. And when to this is added the many unacknowledged items which exist, the whole amount will not appear so low, even though among the high paid classes of the manufacturing districts."

Military Precautions in Ireland.

The Fenian rising in March, 1867, appears to have taught the British Government a valuable lesson in military strategy. Taking a hint from the plans of the insurgents the Government decided on building a large military barracks, capable of containing ten thousand men, at the Limerick Junction, the great railroad junction of South Ireland, where passengers change for Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford directions. This place is within a few minutes' ride of the town of Tipperary, within view of the Galtees Hills, upon whose tops the Fenians in 1867 took shelter from the intense cold. The selection of this place is most judicious, as trains can be had at all hours and troops despatched with the greatest rapidity to quell an outbreak.

The *Nation* and other Dublin journals assert that secret and deadly arrangements are on foot for avenging upon Ireland the defeat of the Government in the naming of the polling places clauses in the Registration bill. Lord Strathnairn, the Commander-in-Chief of the Irish army, has been invested with full power to distribute the army under his control through the different counties in Ireland, and the preservation of the peace will be taken out of the hands of the civil authorities at the elections for the time being; army officers are to be sworn in "justices of the peace" with power to disperse any assemblage of more than twenty persons, and maps of the highways and by-ways in the different counties are being made in order that the military may have full knowledge of the roads to be traversed by voters.

The *Nation* warns the Government against these military measures, and secret planning of the landlords to coerce voters to vote for their nominees. It says:—Let the results be what they may, this will be a deadly campaign for the party who invoke such influences. If military violence be attempted, or undue military occupation or interference on pretence of "escort" be carried out, and once again the truth be made more clear that in Ireland the landowners claim to own the body and soul, and conscience of their hapless tenants, and enforce that claim through bloodshed, desolation and death, assuredly this will be the last election in Ireland in which voters will be left exposed to such deadly perils. A cry will resound throughout Great Britain that at least for Ireland the ballot is a necessity.

THE CONTINENT.

The Frontier Between France and Spain

"M. Prevost Paradol relates in the Paris *Debats* how, after fifteen years of contestation, the frontier between France and Spain has at length been fixed. It might have been supposed that the natural limits having been clearly defined by the Pyrenees, the task of drawing a frontier line between the two countries would have presented no difficulty; but it seems that every yard of mountain was contested, and the Spaniards, in some instances, produced documents dating from 812, or the time of Charlemagne. On their side the French were rather short of old parchments, many having been destroyed during the Revolution, but they are not dissatisfied with the treaty on behalf of their Government by General Callier. M. Prevost-Paradol says it is interesting to find that the Spanish villages annexed to France by Mazarin at the treaty of the Pyrenees are entirely French in feeling, and he concludes his article by remarking that during the fifteen years occupied by these negotiations more than one treaty, the result of force, has been signed and violated. He hopes the Franco-Spanish arrangement, peacefully conducted, will have a long existence."

Sales of United States Bonds.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Frankfort, Aug. 10, writes as follows:—"The sudden rise in the gold premium at New York has thrown our Bourse into a great excitement. People were at a loss to understand why such a perturbation in the trade of the country could take place without any perceptible reason. There were telegrams in town from the day before that foreign bills were almost unsaleable, London, though quoted 110, being offered at 109½. The reports on the unfavorable state of the cotton crop were disbelieved, as they are circulated every year at this time, and as the price of the article was receding in New York. Congress was in recess, and therefore no rash measure with regard to the debt on its part is to be apprehended. All this being taken into consideration, purchases to so enormous an extent were made at the reduced prices that New York firms would not even sell all what was asked at prices 1½ per cent. above New York prices. Many millions of dollars have been brought here during the last days, and if Butler, Stevens, and consorts would only be so kind as to hold their tongues for one season there is no doubt that the price of American stock would rise to par and enable the Government to reduce the interest by the consent of the bondholders, who would certainly agree to a lower interest rather than to be reimbursed and to be compelled to look out for other investments. The bribery of members of the House of Representatives is no longer a secret. Lists have been circulated here before the votes on the financial questions how members will vote. It is to be hoped that the next elections will eliminate unworthy members, who have been returned in a kind of universal excitement. All well-wishers of the United States—that is to say the whole liberal party, bondholders or not—are anxiously waiting for so happy a result. Transactions to a large extent have also taken place in 1881 bonds and in five per cent. stock. In Austrian bonds very little is doing, and this will be the case as long as the conversion is pending. If this is once over they will make a weighty concurrence to Americans, and throw these out of the market if the payment of the bonds does not cease to be a debatable object."

Vesuvius—Another Eruption—Continued Flow of Lava.

"During the whole of July," says a Naples correspondent, "Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of greater or less eruption, and has exhibited a most magnificent spectacle. For four months, within a few days, it has been continuously pouring forth lava, in spite of the predictions of the learned that the end was drawing near; so that our professors are now under the necessity of distinguishing three phases of the eruption—the first extending from the night of the 12th or 13th of November to the 15th of January; the second from the 15th of January to the 11th of February, during which interval it exhibited great varieties with less activity; the third from the 11th of February to the present time, a period of diminution, according to Palmieri, though appearances and the daily reports are such as to refute the hypothesis. About the beginning of this latter period little lava flowed, and the impression was that the eruption was nearly over; but on the 12th greater activity, which continued till the 15th of February, was observed; the detonations were loud, generally in the morning and evening; some stones were thrown out, and then comparative silence ensued. During these two or three days several shocks of earthquake were registered, and the apparatus of variation was disturbed. A few sublimates were collected on the summit, but not sufficient to mark the end of the eruption. On the 17th yet greater activity was perceptible, and its periodicity was confirmed; twice a day Vesuvius put forth all its energies, interesting equally the scientific and curious.

"The guides of Vesuvius who reside in Resina say that in their town great shocks were felt, sufficient to make their doors and windows tremble. Columns of stone, they add, were shot into the air at the height of three hundred metres, something little short of nine hundred feet. The lava, too, progressed considerably, forming at the foot of the cone five different streams, which poured over like cascades. On the 18th the great cone began again to roar with considerable violence, and two shocks of earthquake were felt distinctly in Resina, the very summit of the cone fell in, forming by the obstruction of the material three craters, which threw out large quantities of stones, and offered, as it were, a magnificent display of fireworks. The entire cone trembled too, as if shaken by an earthquake, for four or five seconds, while later in the day the lava forced an opening in the direction of the Piano delle Ginestere, and flowed onwards in a stream of full ten metres in width. From this time to the end of the month the mountain has continued to thunder, and to throw out masses of red hot lava, which, dividing into many streams, present at a distance a spectacle of great beauty. Frequent though slight shocks have been felt at Resina, and, indeed, other places in the immediate neighborhood but they create no alarm as the people are so accustomed to their return. On the night, however, of the 27th there was one unusually strong. It seems now to be confirmed that the volcano acts under lunar influence. In truth, the period of its greatest eruptions get every day about half an hour later, coinciding with the evolutions of the planet.

"I have only to note the nature of the materials which have been thrown out during this the third phase. The ashes and the sublimates have been in small quantities, which, according to Palmieri's own assertion on several occasions, indicate that the eruption is not near its termination. The sublimates which have appeared, however, on the smoke holes have been chlorure of copper and of lead, while the absence of chlorure of iron has been noted as remarkable, although on the top of the cone it has been found united with 'oligisto' iron. The concourse of visitors is greater than ever.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

—A curious disease is infecting the town of Bonnieur, France, which the medical practitioners call inflammatory mucous fever, and although the contagion does not spread to other localities, it is feared the population will be greatly thinned.

—A band of brigands recently made a raid on a sheep farm at Fenza, South Italy, and killed 1000 sheep, stating at the time that it would serve as a lesson to the proprietor, who previously took active steps against them.

—In 1865 the consumption of cigars in France amounted to 700,000,000 in number. The Government price is one cent each. Chewing tobacco is increasing in the demand. In 1861 the consumption was 534 tons, which rose to 634 tons in 1865.

—At the yearly national pigeon concourse of Brussels, lately held in that city, 1507 pigeons were liberated at Agen, five hundred miles distant, at 5 A. M. By half-past 9 A. M. next day twenty-one of the birds had arrived in Brussels, eight of which belonged to one man.

—The inhabitants of Odessa, after many unsuccessful attempts to discover a means to slacken their intense thirst during the late prevalent hot weather, have hit upon artificial seltzer as being the most effectual. Itinerant venders are found in all the streets and nothing else "goes down."

—The *Moniteur* publishes some interesting statistics of the produce of the chase in the province of Archangel, Russia, from which it appears that the number of animals annually shot amounts to about 400,000 squirrels, 22,000 ermines, 40,000 hares, 3000 white or sky blue foxes, 200 large wolves, 175 small wolves, 260 bears, 70,000 brace of woodcocks, 10,000 wild geese and ducks, and 12,000 swans.

—An American tourist, while descending the Grands Mulets, near Chamounix, lost his footing and slipped over the precipice dragging his guide with him. A projecting rock fortunately saved them from inevitable death, from whence they were drawn up by ropes. The guide was perfectly astonished at the *sangfroid* of the American, whose features never denoted the least emotion throughout the accident, neither fear at the commencement nor pleasure at the lucky termination.

ROSECRANS.

He Accepts the Mexican Mission.

The following is General Rosecrans' letter to the Acting Secretary of State (Mr. Seward being out of town) accepting the Mexican Mission:—

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868.—To W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State—Sir:—Your favor of the 31st ult., informing me of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Mexico, and transmitting my commission, is received. Considering that this unsought honor comes with the general approbation of the press and people, without distinction or party, to one whose sympathies with democratic-republican, representative government are so well known, and whose long cherished friendship for the Mexican nation and people has been so publicly and frequently expressed, and assured that these views accord with those of our Government and people in view of the possible good that may result, against my personal wishes, I deem it my duty to accept this difficult, delicate, and responsible mission. Inclosed is the required oath, duly authenticated. I shall be prepared to proceed to my post as soon as the yellow fever shall have so far abated at Vera Cruz as to make it prudent for me to leave my family there *en route* for the capital—say about the 1st day of October proximo.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

—Frank Blair can go longer without water than any man in Missouri.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Rosecrans' Mission to the Southern Leaders—It is Undertaken by Request of the President.

A Grand Seymour Electioneering Document to be the Result.

More Outrages on the Union Men of Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Rosecrans' Mission an Official One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The facts about General Rosecrans' visit to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., and the object of his meeting here with leading Rebel soldiers and citizens, are coming to light and beginning to be understood. It appears that he undertook the mission at the suggestion of President Johnson and a few prominent Democrats here, with the view of getting the chief leaders of the late Confederacy to come out in a sort of manifesto, which should be laid before the people North previous to the elections. This will set forth the pacific character of the Southern people, their disposition to accept the results of the war, and to abide by the Constitution and laws.

It will also denounce as false and without foundation the statements coming from what are termed the Union men of the South, as to the condition of that section, and the lawlessness which is said to prevail there. The document is to be signed by the leading ex-Confederates, civil and military.

It is intended as a reply to the numerous charges which have appeared in the public prints as to the condition of affairs at the South. The whole thing is to be gotten up in the interests of the Democratic party, the main object being to delude the Northern people into the belief that no disorder exists in the South, and that the people there are as warm admirers of the Union and Constitution as anywhere else. Although Gen. Rosecrans talked with nearly all the chief ex-Rebels at the White Sulphur Springs, his principal interview was with General Robert E. Lee. In a frank manner, according to the statement of one who is now at the Springs, General Rosecrans told Lee that there were many honest and well-meaning men in the North and West who have been led to believe, by the misrepresentations of Southern correspondents of the radical press, as well as by the speeches of the leaders of that party, that the people of the South are just as hostile to the Union now as they were during the war, and as much embittered against the Northern people as they were when both were in arms; that they hate the negroes with a deadly hate, because they have been freed, and but for the strong arm of the military would reduce them to a state of practical slavery, and perpetrate all manner of outrages upon them.

General Lee denied that the people of the South are inimical to the Union. They want peace, and long for it. This is their universal sentiment as far as he had been able to ascertain it, and his opportunities have been many from frequent conversations and extensive correspondence with representative persons in all parts of the South. As to their animosity to the negro, nothing could be farther from the fact; and why should there be? Said he:—

"There is no rivalry between the races, but reciprocal interests, growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent, one needing employment and the other employes. Apart from this, they had been reared together, and there is a natural affection and sympathy between them."

General Rosecrans proposed that the general officers of the Confederate army unite and lay before the Northern people in a tangible form, that cannot be disputed, the true state of feeling as he found it everywhere in his travels South. To this the Rebel General heartily agreed, and General Rosecrans afterwards talked with distinguished Southern civilians, among them Alexander H. Stephens, on the same subject. General Rosecrans is expected to return here and report the result of his mission to the President.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fancy Disappearing—The Schutzenfest.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The greater part of the fancy scum drawn hither by the late prize-fight has disappeared. Collyer and Edwards appear on the street, the former much bruised, the latter but slightly. Those who bet heavy odds on Collyer are very sore, and talk of a put-up job. One of the parties who was shot on the boat excursion going to the fight is now dangerously ill. The others are recovering.

The Schutzenfest is largely attended to-day. To-morrow will be a grand gala day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Result of the Primary Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The primary election last night for delegates to the First District Convention to-morrow has resulted, as far as heard from, in the nomination of General Pile for re-election. The registration of voters began yesterday, and has progressed in a quiet and orderly manner. The names of those registered will be published daily to guard against fraud.

Accident to one of Barnum's Former Attachees.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 26.—John Greenwood, formerly of Barnum's Museum of New York, was obliged to have his right arm amputated yesterday, in consequence of the rapid swelling spreading from the hand which had received a slight poisonous bruise.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Horrible Outrages on Republicans by the Ku-Klux—The Militia Bill to Become a Law—The Late Murders and their Cause.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—Refugees from the Ku-Klux brutalities continue to come into the city. Two weeks ago sixteen of the disguised scoundrels residing in Lincoln county, in the neighborhood of Senator William Wyatt's, went to the house of William Moore, demanded his voting certificate, knocked him down with their pistols, and beat him savagely, cutting his head to the skull in several places. They then stripped him and gave him 175 lashes on the bare back. They told him he was a d—d radical, and before the negroes of Lincoln should again vote the radical ticket, they and all their white radical friends should be killed. They also told him if Senator Wyatt, whom they dragged from his bed and beat just before the meeting of the Legislature, should ever return home, they would certainly kill him. The men who whipped Moore were his neighbors, and he recognized several of them.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session yesterday. In the Senate the Financial Committee submitted a lengthy report, which was ordered to be printed. The House Military Committee reported a strong military bill, which also goes to the printer.

The latter is substantially the same as that introduced by Colonel Thornberg, ten days since, giving the Governor unlimited power, calling out troops, directing martial law, and compelling counties where militia may be quartered to pay for the expenses incurred. The bill is on the third reading in the House.

A minority report was also submitted, stating that, as the General Government had proffered Federal troops in case any was needed, it would not only be unnecessary but wrong to put a partisan militia in the field. This report met with a rough reception, and after a heated discussion, the House, by a vote of 44 to 19 refused even to allow it to be printed. During the debate, it was openly hinted by some of the radicals that the Federal troops could not be trusted to act in the interest of the party in power.

The bill will probably be a law by next Saturday, and the militia will be placed in the field shortly thereafter. Two large boxes of arms and ammunition were sent from this city last evening, to the *Franklin*, the *Press*, and *Times*.

The radical journals declare this morning, on the authority of those who thoroughly investigated the late murder, that political considerations had nothing to do with the killing of Bierfield, and that the killing was prompted solely in revenge for the murder of Elzell.

The political campaign is going on briskly on both sides, and although party feeling runs high no sanguinary collisions worth speaking of as yet.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—A boy named Gibson, aged sixteen years, and belonging in Barre, was drowned at the pond near the Sterling Junction camp ground, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Unsuccessful attempts were made to recover the body.

A diobolical attempt was made that evening to throw the train from the track on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. The obstructions were noticed by the engineer in time to prevent any serious trouble. The same thing occurred on Wednesday of last week.

FROM CHICAGO.

A Freight Train Thrown from the Track—Falling of a Democratic Wigwam.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Near Freeport, last night, a tie was placed by some miscreant across the railroad track. A freight train, laden with hogs and wheat, was thrown off. The engineer, John Wood, was killed, the foreman badly injured, and many hogs slaughtered.

The Democratic Wigwam at Detroit fell yesterday, fatally injuring David Meek, and wounding several others, including F. Stansin, a well-known citizen.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 26—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛@94¼, and for account, 94¼. American securities steady; 5-20s, 70⅞; Erie, 32; Atlantic and Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 91⅞.

FRANKFORT, August 26—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 74⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—A. M.—Cotton buoyant at an advance. Uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, August 26—A. M.—Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and declined to 35s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 26—P. M.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for account. Erie quiet and steady at 32¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¼; United States Five-twenties, 71½.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—P. M.—Cotton continues buoyant. Red Wheat, 11s. 11d. Cheese declined to 59s. 6d. Lard flat. Turpentine declined to 26s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 26—P. M.—Spirits Petroleum advanced to 11½d.

ANTWERP, August 26—P. M.—Petroleum, 50½f.

HAYTI.

The Revolution Drawing to a Close.

The New York *Times* correspondent, writes as follows from Jacmel, August 8:—

The capture of Port-au-Prince appears now to be a question of a few days. The besieged are short of ammunition and cannot hold out much longer. For some time past Salnave appears to have anticipated his defeat and to have been growing daily more desperate and reckless. He has prohibited the sale of coffee to any one except his agents, or in other words, he has been seizing all he could lay his hands upon. He has caused the Prussian Consul to be arrested, and offered a gross insult to the British Consul, who has demanded satisfaction, and threatened to cause the bombardment of the town by the British vessels Favorite, Mullet and Phoque, now in the port. He has also ordered the confiscation of the property of an American, (whose name I did not learn,) who has protested against the proceeding. Salnave appears to have been contemplating flight; his mother and brothers, also his Minister of War and baggage, were captured on the steamer Silvain, which fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The whole of the southern portion of the country is for the revolution. The country people manifest much confidence in the leaders, and turn over to them their produce, taking bonds to be paid when the revolution is over.

During the last few days many persons from Leogane have been arrested and carried as prisoners to Port-au-Prince, and it is supposed that many of them will be shot. E. Laroache, long an intimate friend of Salnave, was arrested when making him a visit.

This revolution is evidently drawing to a close, but how long it will be before another begins is another matter—probably not many months. It is currently reported here that an assault will be made upon Port-au-Prince on the 11th or 12th. At all events, the capture of the place within a week or two is regarded as certain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, August 26, 1868. }

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were ¼@½ per cent. higher. 108¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 112½ for 1862 5-20s; 109¼ for 1864 5 20s; 110¼ for 1865 5 20s; 107⅞ for July 1865 5-20's; and 107⅞ for 1867 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 45-44@45-56, no change; Pennsylvania R. R. at 53½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 54⅝, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 44½ for Little Schuylkill, 69 for Norristown, 55¾ for Minehill, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 40 for Elmira preferred, 33 for Catawissa preferred, 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Penn Township sold at 59, and North America at 241½, no change. 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 73½ for City; 63 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19¼@19⅜, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 21½, a slight advance. 68 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, New..ls..103	2 3 sh Penna R......ls.. 53⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s......... 99	8 do..........c.. 53
2 sh Bk N A..........241¼	100 sh Germ P R.......b 33
100 sh Read R.....b60. 45 56	100 sh Sch N Pf....b60.. 19¾
100 do b30. 45 56	100 sh Leh N.......... 21½
100 do b30. 45 56	100 do............ 21½
100 do.........s5. 45 46	7 sh Leh V R....... 54⅝
100 do.......... 45½	200 sh Gr Mount........ 3 69
24 do 45¾	200 do ....b60.. 3⅝
5 sh Penn Nat Bk.. 59	10 sh Acad Music..ls..101

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113½; old 5-20s, 112⅞@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1867, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1868, 107½@107⅞; 10-40s, 108¼@108½. Gold, 144½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅜; do. 1862, 112⅞@112⅞; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 107½@107⅞; do., 1867, new, 107½@107⅞; do., 1868, 107½@107⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144⅜@144½. Silver, 136½@138½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.—Bark is steady, with sales of 57 hhds No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ℔ ton.

Seed.—Cloverseed ranges from $8@9 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted from $3@3 25. Flaxseed is held at $2 70@2 80.

The Flour Market is dull at former rates. About 600 barrels sold for consumption at $7·50@8·25 for surperfine; $8·50@9 for extras; $10·50@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@11 75 for Minnesota do. do.; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet at a further decline. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·50; and 1000 bushels choice Indiana and Delaware amber at $2 40. Rye sells at $1·65@1·70 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·22@1 23. Oats are without improvement. Sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is selling at $1·40 ℔ gal., tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...............AUGUST 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............74|11 A. M.............81|2 P. M...............83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Blomidon, Cowen, Antwerp, John R. Penrose.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Annie B. Hays, Love, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. Barker, Webber, Portland, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Salisbury, H. W. Fuller & Co.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, Roxbury, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Julien Nelson, Cavalier, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Dorchester Point, do.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Gloucester, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, New Bedford, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Star, Crowell, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Percy, Mohlman, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr W. Capes, Baker, from Saco, with ice.

Schr Reading RR. No 77, Carroll, from Alexandria, with coal.

Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, from Portland.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr Julien Nelson, Cavalier, from Boston.

Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Beverly.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Lanesville.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Walter Howe, Pierce, arrived 24th inst., is consigned to Messrs. Knight & Sons.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 25—6 A. M.—Barque Guiona, for Rotterdam; brig H. S. Emery, for Sagua; Minnie Miller, for Portland; and schr Laura Bridgman, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

Brig Cyclone, from Pensacola for Boston, put into the Breakwater yesterday for provisions, and proceeded same day after being supplied.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Salmi, Elkholm, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.

Ship Diana, Michaelis, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 13th inst.

Barque Gladstone, Brown, for Stettin via Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 24th inst.

Barque A. W. Weston, Bailey, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 35 52 N., long. 41 18.

Brig Hildegard, Wickberg, hence, at Swinemunde 9th inst.

Brig Furus, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr M. W. Griding, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 24th inst.

Schr Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 21st inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Dighton 24th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meier, from Hamburg.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Crosby, from Calcutta.

Barque Toni, Baetzke, from London.

Barque Eugenie, Dexter, from Shields.

Brig Scipione, Kecchina, from Cette.

Schr Active, Strachan, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Senator Sherman and "The World" on Finance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. John Sherman recently made, what is, in the main, an excellent, convincing Republican speech at Hillsborough, Ohio. The dead fly in this pot of generally fragrant ointment was a declaration that the five-twenty bonds of the United States may, in his opinion, be paid off in greenbacks. The *World* seizes this as a "big thing" for the Copperhead party; and so *we* consider it. Says the *World*:—

"What has Senator Sherman seen fit to say on the greenback question? Nothing, certainly, which can help his party in this Presidential election. He has simply spiked and surrendered their guns. The Republican platform, as all the Republican journals interpret it, is a gold platform; it asserts, they say, the duty and obligation of the Government to pay the principal of the Five-twenty bonds in coin. The Democratic platform, on the contrary, asserts that they are payable in the lawful money of the country. Now, Senator Sherman proclaims, in substance, that, after the most faithful and protracted study of the subject, he is convinced that the Chicago platform is wrong, and the New York platform is right. He does not, to be sure, express his opinion in this form of language, but he is hardly less frank and explicit than if he did."

—We do not consider Senator Sherman quite fairly represented in the above passage; yet we feel that he has earned the praise of the *World* at a sad cost to himself. Let us see exactly what he says, copying the *World's* extract from his speech:—

"But here the difficulty arises—May not the United States pay this debt in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take? or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debt, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports; but my mind always comes back to this conclusion—that, under the law, the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money, or paper money—that the United States would pay the interest at six per cent. in coin; and that the United States might, at the end of the five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone this for twenty years. But upon this question there is a diversity of opinion, not confined to parties, and the whole of it grows out of the condition of our currency. The real breach of faith in this matter is not with the bondholder—it is with the note-holder. It affects the bondholder only as it affects all other creditors. The bondholder is no more a creditor of the United States than the note-holder. We have always complied with our promises to the bondholder, but never to the note-holder. We promise to pay the note on demand, but don't pay it at all, and refuse even to take it for our bonds except at a discount. This is the key to all our financial discredit. If we will pay our notes, or make them equal to other money, all the trouble about the bonds and high prices disappears. Do we refuse to pay the notes because we can't pay them? Not at all. We could pay them easily with the gold in the Treasury, or redeem that amount of them, so that the rest would be equivalent to gold. Why, then, don't we do it? The answer is, that to do it abruptly would so contract the currency as to interfere with the vast business operations of the country. It will compel the debtor class to pay their debts in a different medium or money than the debt was contracted in. It would suddenly reduce the nominal value, but not the real value, of all commodities. Prices would fall from $1 to 70 cents. Now, everybody admits that we must come to this some time: but all shrink from the inevitable distress at the change. Now, what we want is to gradually bring up the value of our notes to par with gold, and, if possible, without too great contraction of the currency, or too abrupt a change of prices."

Comments by the Tribune.

I. In so far as Senator Sherman may mean that we ought to pay all our National obligations in coin or its full equivalent, we heartily agree with him. We have steadfastly held and urged that our Government should have resumed specie payment in full directly after the surrender of the Rebel armies—at least as early as the 1st of August, 1865. The depreciation of our paper currency was then very moderate—far less than it now is—our revenue was much larger than at present, because of the higher rate and wider sweep of our internal taxes. If Hugh McCulloch had then acted as well as he talked—if, after unanswerably demonstrating, in his Fort Wayne speech, that resumption was at once our duty and our interest, he had not stultified himself by proposing to effect that resumption after eighteen months more of needless and therefore dishonorable bankruptcy—if he had simply (say on the 1st of January, 1866) posted up, over the front door of his Department, "The United States have resumed specie payment," and thenceforth acted accordingly, receiving, paying, and every way treating gold and greenbacks as of equal value—we should have this day been half a billion less in debt to Europe and in no danger of national disgrace through national villainy. Our debt to Europe was then very small, and would have grown no larger under resumption. We had two millions of bales of cotton to sell at good prices, and only needed to offer our creditors whose debts were accruing or past due some new bond that they would take as soon as cash, and there was no serious obstacle to resumption. Had Mr. McCulloch been a man of true courage, ready to translate his words into deeds, the crisis would have been met and passed long ago.

II. Since Mr. Sherman pronounces every greenback a promise to pay coin on demand, and asserts that the failure so to pay it is "a breach of faith"—since he adds that we can so pay them if we will—since he nowhere intimates that it would be honest, or even lawful, to issue additional greenbacks wherewith to pay (!!) our interest-bearing bonds—and since he truly says that the only obstacle to resumption is a popular dislike to have our sham values reduced to real values—we cannot realize that the partisans of the proposed Pendleton-Vallandigham national swindle can make much capital out of John Sherman; and what little they do make is based on a falsehood. For

III. Mr. Sherman's one mistake—and it is a very grave one—lurks in his assertion, that "under the law," the contract between the United States and its creditors was that "the United States might, at the end of five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone it for twenty years." We will prove this not so, to the conviction of any impartial arbiter. Here are our proofs:

1. No human being intimated, at the time the Legal-Tender act was passed, that the Five-twenty bonds authorized by the same act might be paid off in greenbacks. On the contrary, that act guarded against such presumption by providing, not that the Five-twenties should be payable in greenbacks, but that the greenbacks should be at all times fundable in Five-twenties at the pleasure of the holder. Need we argue that this provision is utterly irreconcilable with the assumption that the Five-twenties were payable, after five years, in greenbacks? Look at the text of the provision; and in order to leave no room for cavil, we shall quote the whole first section of the Legal-tender act:—

"*An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.*

"Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each.

"*Provided*, however, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the Demand Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable; and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: And, *Provided further*, That the amount of the two issues shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts (except duties on imports) and demands against the United State of every kind whatsoever (except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin); and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except duties on imports and interest, as aforesaid; and any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof; and such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment of any loans that may hereafter be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigency of the public interests may require."

—Now if the bonds are not, but the Legal-tender act is, indeed (as Mr. Sherman asserts), "the contract" between the Government and the holders of those bonds, it is very clear that it is the whole act, and not a few words wrenched from it, that constitutes such contract. Here is the only section relied on by Mr. Sherman and the *World* to prove that the five-twenty bonds may, after they have run five years, be paid off in greenbacks; and their reliance is solely on the words "these notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of ALL debts, public and private," etc. Suppose, now, that this meant—as we know it did not—that the five-twenty bonds might be paid off in greenbacks, that provision would not nullify the "contract" that the aggregate of greenbacks in existence should never exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, nor that equally important stipulation that any holder of greenbacks to the amount of $50, or any multiple of $50, may at pleasure send them to the Treasury and receive Five-twenty six per cent. bonds to the same amount. Does not this provision clearly prove that Mr. Sherman's and the *World's* construction of the Legal-tender provision is false? Can the law really mean that the Government may pay off the bonds in greenbacks, but that the holder of the greenbacks may instantly demand that they be converted into bonds again? What honest man can need further proof that the Sherman construction is fallacious?

But look at the fifth and last section of the same act:—

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in demand notes heretofore authorized to be received, and by law receivable, in payment of public dues; and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and applied as follows:—

"First: To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

"Second: To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund; and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

"Third: The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

—This is the law (the intervening sections relating to the new loan, and not bearing upon the matter in hand), of which Mr. Sherman and the *World* wrest a single line from its context to prove that the Five-twenty bonds are legally payable in greenbacks. We submit that the very section whence their line is wrenched proves the exact opposite.

But if there can be room for doubt on the subject, we submit that the contemporaneous exposition of those who framed the law, and those who sold the bonds, must dispel that doubt. We have already quoted over and over again Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' averment, in advocating the Legal Tender act, that every greenback was fundable "in United States loans, redeemable in gold in twenty years"—"payable in gold in twenty years"—"secured at the end of twenty years to be paid in coin," etc. We have quoted also General Garfield's averment, in the face of Mr. Stevens, General Butler, and their Democratic allies, that

"Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have shown that, when the original Five-twenty Bond bill passed the House in 1862, all who referred to the subject stated that the principal of these bonds was payable in gold; that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) so stated five distinct times, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1863 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject, he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committee of Ways and Means that he never before heard of such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means dreamed of the possibility of paying them in anything but coin."

—Is this the truth? Three successive Secretaries of the Treasury have officially corroborated it. Who controverts it? Nobody attempted to do so in Congress. We have challenged the *World* to attempt it; its only answer is the silence of conscious villainy. Who answers General Garfield? If no one speaks, then is not the pretense that the 5-20 bonds may lawfully and honestly be paid off in greenbacks the most barefaced scoundrelism that ever provoked the general scorn of mankind?

The Logic of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Times.

The perversity which led the original secessionists to subordinate allegiance to the Union to a logical abstraction reappears in the Charleston *Mercury's* querulous comments on the alleged inconsistencies of reconstruction. The *Mercury* demands definitions at every stage, and proposes to conduct the affairs of Government in rigid compliance with the rules of Whateley. We are sorry that South Carolinian chivalry can find no better employment for its energies than in this kind of controversy. The State must work—not argue—itself out of adversity; and those of its people who are afflicted with the idea that they are a privileged class must make up their minds to meet facts resulting from their own folly. Whateley will be of no more use to them now than Calhoun, and prayers addressed to Jupiter will be as effective as appeals to the logic of either. The times move too fast for the schoolmen.

Besides, when the *Mercury* insists that the people cannot be treated "as native Rebels and slaves by foreign conquest at the same time," and that the advocate of the Congressional policy is bound to make his choice and stick to it, we are not called to listen to anything new. It is a stale and profitless story. As a matter of logic, perhaps, Congress would have been spared some trouble, and perhaps also some inconsistencies, had it at the outset laid down a definite rule, in accordance with one or the other of the *Mercury's* hypotheses. By no possibility, however, could it have pleased its present opponents. Had it treated them, avowedly, as conquered and alien enemies, banished their leaders, and made their whole property liable for the payment of the cost of the war, it would not have exceeded a conqueror's rights. Civilized precedents might have been adduced for all this and more. We cannot imagine what the *Mercury* would have said in the presence of that contingency, for it would be known only in ante-war history. But the class for whom it speaks would doubtless have cried as lustily as they could against such oppression. They would have protested as vehemently against the logic of conquest as now they protest against the lack of logic in reconstruction.

Or had Congress chosen the other course, and adhered inflexibly to the view that the Southern people should be treated as "native Rebels," think you the temper which obtains expression in the columns of the *Mercury* would be satisfied? Suppose, for instance, the Government rebelled against had resolved to signalize the danger of Rebellion by hanging certain of the leaders, and banishing others. And suppose Congress, in the exercise of a right in such cases unchallengable, had enacted the confiscation of Rebels' lands and property, and the division of both among the Union soldiers and the freedmen. Would the disciples of the *Mercury* have been better satisfied? Would they have then admired the inexorable logic which now they crave?

The truth is that reconstruction derives a large part of its justification from the fact that it is the growth of necessity rather than the working of a premeditated plan. We have always believed that a prompt and magnanimous settlement of the difficulty would have been best, and that course might have been adopted but for Mr. Johnson's evident desire to keep the process of restoration in his own hands. Congress assumed control of it and has kept it. At first restoration was offered on the mild and not ungenerous terms of the Fourteenth amendment, which the South unwisely rejected. What could Congress then do other than what it has done? By refusing the terms of the amendment, the South raised an issue which the loyal States could meet but in one way. Were the people lately in rebellion to dictate their own terms, or were the people who suppressed the Rebellion to say what guarantees of future peace should be exacted? This was the question suggested by the South, acting under the malign influence of Mr. Johnson; and Congress was constrained to meet it in the most decisive manner. Out of this exigency, thus created, came the Reconstruction acts. It is not incumbent on us, or on anybody, to claim for them the merit of perfection. In several particulars, unquestionably, they might have been better. That they are not better is a circumstance for which the South is indebted to the Democratic representatives, whose aid enabled the ultra radicals to carry their points.

With all their faults, however, these acts have restored seven States to the Union. The logic of the process is a matter of no moment, practically. It has served its purpose in seven States, and—may be with changes suited to the circumstances—will doubtless fulfill its purpose in the remaining three. By this test reconstruction must be judged. Unconverted Rebels may assail it, bitterly as they please. They may denounce its working. They may display their arrogant anger at the organization of a political power which reduces the old slave-owning oligarchy to comparative insignificance. Still, reconstruction is doing its work. It is bringing back the Southern people to participation in the Government on a basis which for the first time renders the Southern institutions Republican in fact as well as in name. We are satisfied with this result, without caring to balance the abstract reasoning for and against it. We should as soon think of calculating the worth of reconstruction by reference to Babbage's logarithms as of estimating its excellence according to the logic of Whateley. These amusements best befit the stagnation of Charleston.

With all their leisure the chivalry may sometimes be caught tripping. They may be students of Whateley, but they do not always remember his logic. For instance, they continue to represent the Rebellion as an effort to achieve liberation from a Union which typifies bondage, while they profess a desire for restoration to the Union as it was, as a means of regaining liberty. They point back to their share in the Rebellion as to efforts to attain liberty and independence; and with the next breath call for unconditional restoration to the Government, which, according to the logic of the Rebellion, was a galling tyranny. They boast proudly of Rebel prowess, and yet in their hatred of Radicalism, exalt the old Government as "honored at home and respected abroad," which Government they attempted to destroy. Paradoxes like these abound in the Rebel speeches of the present campaign. The *Mercury* indulges them occasionally, as when it prints side by side protests against the abject bondage to which the despotism of reconstruction has reduced the whites, and prophecies of electoral victory by these same enslaved whites over their Republican tyrants. These may be pardonable discrepancies. At least they prove that logic is not omnipotent, even in South Carolina.

But why prolong a controversy about forms and terms which events have stripped of real significance? The practical question is, not whether reconstruction is logical, but whether it is a fact—not whether it is the consistent application of a well defined dogma, but whether it accomplishes the results at which its promoters aimed. By this test, and not by anything to be found in Whateley or Calhoun, the work of Congress will be judged. It has its vindication in its success.

The Democratic State Convention—Breakers Ahead.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is going to be a severe struggle in the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday of next week over the nomination for Governor, and from present indications it seems highly probable that the prize will fall to the share of the rural Democracy, as represented by the heirs, executors and assigns of the old Albany Regency. The outside impression has been that the fight lay between New York and Kings, and that the Democracy on the two sides of the East river were prepared to tear each other in pieces over the rival claims of the Baron Von Hoffman and Misther Murphy, of Brooklyn. But the fact is that the contest has a much wider significance. Henry C. Murphy has been an aspirant in the Senate for Governor on the Democratic side for the past seven or eight years, as Charles J. Folger has been on the Republican side, and with no better success. This year he has been encouraged to make a bold effort to attain the goal of his ambition; but the leading Democratic politicians of the rural districts who have given him their countenance have only been using him as they were accustomed a few years ago to use Fernando Wood—to break the strength and influence of the Democracy of the Southern portion of the State, and, after having rendered him instrumental in pulling their own chestnuts out of the fire, will let him go his way with burned claws. The real struggle is between Tammany and the Albany Regency—between the Democracy of New York, with its immense majority packed into one locality and the Democracy of the State scattered about in spots, but scarcely anywhere powerful enough to secure local triumphs. The office of Governor in itself is of very little importance. Since the adoption of the present constitution, stripping the Executive of a large portion of the power he formerly possessed and giving the election of judges and all important officers to the people direct, the patronage has barely been enough to rid an incumbent of his own poor relations. The salary, about equal to the pay of an ordinary book-keeper in a respectable commercial house, is insufficient to meet the expenses of the position. But in the event of Seymour's election it is believed that the Democratic Governor of New York will exercise a large influence over the Federal appointments, and hence the anxiety of the leaders of Tammany and the aspirants for the succession in the Albany Regency to secure the nomination.

Tammany puts forward John T. Hoffman as her candidate, and demands his nomination on the ground of personal strength as shown in the large vote he polled last December in this city, and on the plea that he was counted out by the Fenton canvassers in the Western part of the State two years ago. Sanford E. Church is the aspirant from the interior, and he is playing a shrewd game. He takes Murphy by the hand at Saratoga, fills him with the hope of support from the rural districts, and thus keeps up the fight between the Democrats at this end of the State. When the Convention meets he will be found in the position of the sharp lawyer, who, having fostered a litigation about an oyster, is seen swallowing the fish and handing the shells to the parties to the suit. In other words, he will play over again the game of Seymour in the National Convention, and, after knocking the heads of New York and Brooklyn together, will carry off the nomination himself.

Church is the rising man in the State. He is stronger than Seymour, with more sound sense and greater firmness of purpose. He partakes of the character of the old Silas Wright and Marcy school of Democracy, and is, moreover, full of ambition. He aspires to take control of the Albany regency as the successor of Dean Richmond, and he had the aid of Peter Cagger before his death to help him into that position. If he can secure the office of Governor he will so direct the federal patronage under Seymour, in the event of a Democratic national victory, as to completely wipe out all rivals in the State, and to confirm him in the post of leader. He is probably more familiar with State policy than any other living Democratic politician, and would make a good Governor. His reign might not be long at the head of his party, for the reason that he has political aspirations to gratify and a fortune to make, and must necessarily raise up jealousies and combinations against him, from which a man like Dean Richmond, possessing large wealth and rejecting political office, would be exempt. But he would make his mark while his power lasted, and would not fail to secure the rewards due to his friends. Thus the contest at Albany next week promises to be sharp and personal, and its effect on the election in the State may be important. At all events, the prospect is not very promising to Seymour, who is compelled to look on at a repetition of his own policy played by other actors. As the sinews of war come from New York Tammany is very likely to draw close the strings of her plethoric purse if Hoffmann should be defeated, and to allow the election to run itself. On the other hand, the Albany Regency has never placed any great trust in Seymour, and Church, who was used as a catspaw in the National Convention, cannot be expected to have much heart in the election of the Presidential ticket. The Murphy movement may be regarded as out of the field; but between the Democracy of the city and the Democracy of the country Seymour may look for an uneasy time.

Abandonment of Africa.

From the N. Y. World.

Up to a very recent period, the radical leaders have confidently expected to cover their overwhelming failure in November with a respectable show of African assets in the rotten boroughs radically reconstructed at the South. But as a reliance for radical success, even Africa is abandoned. Mr. Greeley says in the *Independent*, that even in South Carolina, where there is a preponderance of black voters, of the thirty thousand majority, twenty thousand may be constrained to vote for Seymour, or not to vote at all; and "so of other Rebel States; we cannot rely on one of them till the votes shall have been polled and the result declared." "A Staunch Republican" writes from New Orleans to the *Evening Post*:—"The Democrats are making great havoc in the black field of the Republican party. Since the late election the Republicans have completely abandoned all clubs and think no more of public meetings. Grant and Colfax are no more spoken of than if they never existed." The editor of the leading Radical organ in Montgomery, Alabama, says that he has sustained his paper from his own means for two years past; that he cannot do it any longer, and must abandon the business. Two Grant electors in the same State are now stumping for Seymour. The blacks of Florida, enfranchised by Congress to vote for Grant, have been disfranchised by the State Legislature to prevent them voting for Seymour. Even in Tennessee, the negro vote can be controlled only by Brownlow's bayonets, and Mr. Greeley, in his close estimate of 159 electoral votes for Grant, includes but three of the "reconstructed," or as he still calls them, "rebel" States. No wonder Radicalism is in the dumps, and down in the very valley of the shadow of death. Why, these ten States were to be "reconstructed" expressly so as to make a sure thing for radicalism. They were to offset, so far as they could, the loss of Connecticut, California, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, which the Democrats have so thoroughly reconstructed, and have reconstructed to some purpose. While Congress has been pretending to reconstruct the Southern States in favor of the radical party, the people have really reconstructed several Northern States to suit themselves. And now, when the Southern States are needed for actual use to save the party, Mr. Greeley confesses that the party cannot rely on one of them, which shows what a rotten reed Congress has been for radicalism to rest on. The people, who make Congress, are a surer, safer reliance, far.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.
ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868.
Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:
Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,
DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.
PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuthsam

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15¼

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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SONOMA WINE COMPANY.
Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET, CATAWBA, PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
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JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11¼

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¼
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 13¼

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 15 fmw6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
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NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—United States 5-20 bonds closed in London yesterday at 71¼.

—The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer and more active yesterday. Sales aggregated 12,000 bales.

—The charred remains of thirty-two victims of the late railroad disaster in Wales were buried yesterday.

—A grand banquet took place in Carlsruhe on Monday, in honor of the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution.

—The international regatta, around the Isle of Wight, came off yesterday. The American yacht Sappho was badly beaten.

—The Earl of Mayo is to be Governor-General of India, notwithstanding the opposition of the greater portion of the British journals.

Domestic.

—Gold closed yesterday at 144¼.

—Sitka has been constituted a port of entry.

—Henry J. Raymond, Esq., has returned from Europe.

—The Legislature of South Carolina is in need of money.

—General Steadman is stumping Louisiana for Seymour and Blair.

—$390,685 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—Officers of the Senate and House are preparing for the reassembling of Congress next month.

—Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the introduction or spread of the cattle disease.

—Charles L. Elliott, the celebrated portrait painter, died at his residence in Albany last night.

—The National Academy of Science commenced its August meeting in Northampton, Mass., yesterday.

—General Buchanan has relinquished the control of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana to General Hatch.

—Twenty barrels of tobacco were seized in Chicago yesterday, on the charge of being improperly packed.

—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, it was decided to adopt vigorous measures against the hostile Indians.

—A Republican meeting was held in Richmond, Va., yesterday afternoon. An ex-Rebel General was among the speakers.

—Captain Nones, for upwards of thirty years connected with the United States Revenue service, died in Wilmington, Del., yesterday.

—S. M. Clark has resigned his place as Chief of the Printing Department of the Treasury Bureau. G. M. McCarthy has been appointed his successor.

—The State Department has received official information of the opening of the coasting trade of Venezuela to all flags for six months from the 16th ultimo.

—A draft for $1,400,000 was sent from Chicago to New York, yesterday, to meet the checks for dividends on the Rock Island Railroad stock, payable on the 1st proximo.

—Secretary of State Jordan, in response to an inquiry, has instructed the Sheriff of Huntingdon county to insert the State law disfranchising deserters in his election proclamation.

—Writs of election were issued at Harrisburg yesterday, for the Lancaster Congressional District, to elect a member of Congress to fill the unexpired term of the late Thaddeus Stevens.

—Commodore James Armstrong died at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday. Commodore Armstrong was born in Kentucky, and appointed from Mississippi. He entered the navy in 1809, served at sea twenty-four years, and did duty pertaining to his rank on shore for eleven years, and was employed for twenty-three years. He made his last cruise in 1858.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE INCOME TAX.—Saturday next, the 29th inst., is the last day for the payment of the income and special tax in the Second Collection District. The office of Collector Diehl is crowded daily by those who desire to avoid the penalty consequent upon a neglect to call upon that official prior to the above date. The following table shows the assessment in the District for the year:—

Divisions.	Income.	Licenses.	Total.
First	$8,071·05	$3,430	$11,501·05
Second	14,105·25	6,275	20,380·25
Third	37,682·75	7,910	45,592·75
Fourth	142,785·15	2,875	145,660·15
Fifth	81,611·15	9,415	91,026·15
Sixth	12,580·00	8,405	20,985·00
Seventh	43,212·80	5,965	49,177·80
Eighth	86,515·75	10,615	97,137·75
Ninth	30,535·00	13,300	43,835·00
Tenth	90,057·10	6,805	96,862·10
Eleventh	152,098·24	6,600	158,698·24
Twelfth	8,421·25	5,040	13,461·55
Thirteenth	3,137·10	5,265	8,402·10
Total	$710,813·29	$91,900	$802,713·29

Of the amount thus assessed, $446,824·75 had been paid up to the 24th instant, and yesterday it was estimated that about $20,000 more was received. It will be noticed that two divisions, the fourth and the eleventh, lead the van in amounts, and both are considered the most wealthy in the city. The eleventh division, which is assessed at $152,098·24, comprises that portion of the city lying between Eleventh and Sixteenth streets and Chesnut and Pine. The fourth division, which is next in amount, is embraced within Chesnut and Pine, Sixteenth and the Schuylkill.

POLITICAL.—The Grant, Colfax, and Myers Campaign Club have their headquarters at the northeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets, and are doing excellent service in the present contest. The officers of the organization are:—President, John L. Shoemaker; Recording Secretary, James W. Sayre; Corresponding Secretary, Captain William Palmer. Last evening the Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting, at which addresses were made by E. H. Rauch, Esq., of Lancaster, and the Hon. Leonard Myers. The remarks of the speakers were attentively listened to, and appreciated by frequent demonstrations of applause. The assemblage dispersed at a late hour with cheers for the Republican nominees.

—A large meeting of the Grant and Colfax Club of the First Ward was held last night at the corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets. Edwin A. Merrick presided, and, after a few remarks, introduced Hon. Charles O'Neill, who gave a brief sketch of the career and success of General Grant, and asserted his capability of performing the duties of the office of President of the United States if elected. He said that the Democrats of to-day were decrying him, and yet, as far back as 1865, they wished to obtain him as their candidate; but those who knew him were satisfied that he could never stand upon their 'platform. The speaker concluded amid applause.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were reported at the Pennsylvania Hospital last night:

Henry Huay, twenty-seven years old, residing on North Third street, had a shoulder dislocated by a fall.

William Abe, thirty-six years old, residing near Third and Callowhill streets, had one of his arms badly lacerated by the premature discharge of a cannon, at Smith's Island.

Joseph Reed, eleven years old, residing at No. 709 Eneu street, had an arm broken by a fall, while attempting to get on a railroad car.

Rosanna Dubois, forty years old, residing at Seventh and Baker streets, had a shoulder dislocated by a fall.

Charles McAnanny, twenty-eight years old, residing in Beach street, Richmond, was thrown from a wagon by a collision with another vehicle, and had an arm broken.

Alfred Lukens, proprietor of the Lukens House at Manayunk, fell off of a Ridge avenue car, at about 11 o'clock last night, and was run over and so seriously injured that he died within a short time.

THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.—The new building intended for surgical cases, which has been in course of construction for the past few months, within the Hospital grounds, is so far advanced as to admit of the girders for the roof, and workmen were engaged yesterday in placing the first of them in position. It is thought that the new structure will be completed and ready for use by the first of January.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN NAVAL OFFICER.—Captain H. B. Nones, United States Revenue Cutter Service, died at his residence in Wilmington, yesterday morning, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, but has resided in Wilmington for many years. Captain Nones entered the merchant service when eighteen years of age, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Revenue service by President Jackson, in 1830, since which he has been continuously on duty, his name now standing first on the active list of Captains, and only two preceding himself being on the retired list. He was assigned to this station in 1838, and has been mostly on duty here, with occasional intervals at other posts since that time. During the Seminole war in Florida he commanded the cutter Jackson, a part of the United States forces. In the Mexican war, he was in command of the cutter Forward, and participated in the naval operations preceding the capture of Vera Cruz by General Scott, and after the war he was sent out with this vessel to take Mr. Letcher, our Minister, to Mexico. During the Rebellion, his vessel was employed in blockade duty in the Chesapeake Bay, off Beaufort, N. C., and other ports. His present cutter was the Seward, which cruises in Delaware Bay as far down as the neighborhood of Bombay Hook.

NEW HOPE AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—The report of the Engineers who surveyed the route of the proposed railroad from New Hope to Philadelphia shows that five lines were run:—

1. Main line from New Hope to Fisher's lane—length, 30 4495-1000 miles. Total cost, $1,158,731·11—per mile, $37,597·56—and cost of grading per mile, $19,058·40.

2. Main line to Fisher's lane, via Richborough—length, 31 3675-1000 miles. Total cost, $1,149,366·10—per mile, $36,173·12—and cost of grading per mile, $17,763·34.

3. New Hope to Edge Hill—length, 25 1808-5280 miles. Total cost, $911,184·41—per mile, $35,958·12—and cost of grading per mile, $17,568.

4. New Hope to Jenkintown, via Richborough and Huntingdon Valley—length, 27 3200-5280 miles. Total cost, $916,301·43—per mile, $33,186·12, and cost of grading per mile, $15,048.

5. New Hope to Jenkintown, via Little Neshaminy and Huntingdon Valley—length, 26 4620-5280 miles. Total cost, $926,574·96—per mile, $34,627·30—and cost of grading per mile, $16,357·30.

These separate routes run on the same line until the Neshaminy creek is passed, where the bifurcation takes place. The report speaks in general terms of the advantages and disadvantages of each route.

DROWNING CASE ON THE DELAWARE.—On Saturday last George Logan and George Clunn, two laboring men living at Lumberville, who have been engaged during a portion of the summer in gathering paving-stones out of the river, loaded their boat and pushed it out into the middle of the stream to float it down to the place of landing, but after going a short distance the boat sunk. One of the men was seen struggling in the water by a woman in the village, who at first thought him to be swimming, but as he disappeared in a few moments she at once gave the alarm. On Sunday morning about one hundred people gathered together, and a search was commenced. About 9 o'clock the body of Logan was found just below the village. The body of Clunn had not been found yesterday.

THE UNITED SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the above Association was held last Tuesday evening. After adopting the preamble, constitution, by-laws, and rules of order, an election of officers was gone into with the following result:—B. L. Hill, President; George Houseman, A. B. Walters, Wm. Wrigley, Vice-Presidents; Alexander Givin, Treasurer; C. W. Nickerson, Recording Secretary; Edward B. Kaighn, Financial Secretary; Charles E. Wilkinson, James H. Keyser, J. H. Clausson, Auditing Committee. The Association has for its object the reduction of hotel, railroad, and other travelling expenses; an inquiry into the legality of the present license laws, as well as the furtherance of a friendly feeling among the salesmen of the country.

INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—St. Luke's Church, Germantown, was consecrated by Bishop White on the 27th of August, 1818, and the congregation propose celebrating the occasion to-morrow (Thursday) the 27th inst. There will be services and a sermon at half-past ten, and services and addresses in the evening at eight o'clock. Bishop Stevens will preside, attended by many of his clergy. All the rectors this parish has had for the period of half a century are living, and expect to be present and take part in the services. It will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the members of this congregation, as well as to the citizens of Germantown who remember "olden times."

ALLEGED DEALERS IN LOTTERIES.—Charles Kelly and James Green were yesterday held by Recorder Given to answer the charge of issuing lottery policies. The complainant was Charles Carter, a negro.

POLITICAL.

—A recent number of the Decatur (Ala.) *Republican* remarks:—"A more deplorable state of affairs has seldom, if ever existed in this country than exists to-day. On Monday night last a band of mounted Ku-klux paraded our streets and did us great honor in calling on us and requesting us to leave the country in three days, on pain of death. Aaron Upsaw, a colored man, was attacked, and saved his life only by flight. After finishing their mission in our hitherto quiet little city, they proceeded to the country, and at the dark hour of midnight, for no cause whatever, brutally murdered James Stephenson, a colored man, residing a few miles from this city."

—In a letter, just published, Carl Schurz says: "I have been informed that my name has been mentioned in Missouri papers in connection with some official positions. While highly appreciating the compliment, I desire to say that I am not a candidate for any office whatever, and do not intend to be. I am at present endeavoring to render myself useful in this campaign where help is most needed, and if I can contribute anything to the success of the Republican cause in this crisis, my wishes will be amply satisfied."

—All the wealth and intelligence of the State are for Seymour and Blair.—*Rebel paper.* Yes, and all the conscript enrolling officers, and all the tithe collectors, and all the impressing agents of the Confederate States are for Seymour and Blair too. The honest, hard working people who were forced into the Rebellion against their will, and all who are loyal to their Government and in favor of peace are for Grant and Colfax.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

—The Mobile *Register* advises the Democracy of Alabama to seek the negro ballot by what it must know to be unmitigated falsehood. It says:—"Impress it upon them that Northern immigration brings with it Yankee improvements; machinery that one man can take and do the work of ten men. This leaves nine idle; and it makes lands worth $50 per acre that can now be bought for $5."

—Not less than eight thousand people were present at a Republican meeting held on the 20th instant, at Memphis, Clark county, Indiana. The Charleston delegation alone was 1700 strong, and over one mile in length. Five martial and two brass bands, and half a dozen glee clubs were in attendance.

—There have been portraits of Davis, Lee, Hampton, and other like rebel heroes, borne in Democratic processions since the campaign opened. But no one has yet ventured upon a picture of Booth. Why should the greatest Democratic hero of the age be thus slighted?

—Frank Blair said in a speech West, that "the great masses of the mighty Republic have no affinity with the negro." That is true, for all the mulattoes down South claim aristocratic paternity. Some of them might sit as proxies for Frank's photograph.

—The Hartford *Post* says that an Illinois correspondent writes to Brick Pomeroy's paper that "the woods are full of Democrats this year." It was so during the draft of 1863—"the woods" and Canada were "full of Democrats."

—A Democratic paper says Frank Blair is of Irish descent. Oh, yes. Thinks everything of Cork. Has to have a drawing of it wherever he goes. Indeed, the Cork screw is frequently visible in his gait.

—The Democratic platform has three planks—Nullification, Repudiation, Civil War.

Seymour and Wool.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir:—I find the following paragraph in the Utica *Herald* of yesterday:—

> Neither the *Argus* nor the *World* has yet answered the question whether General John E. Wool refused to shake hands with Horatio Seymour at a funeral in Washington county in 1864.

Perhaps the undersigned can enlighten the public on this subject if neither the *Argus* nor *World* will. I was present at the funeral spoken of—that of General David A. Russell, at Salem—and remember the circumstance very distinctly. Both General Wool and Governor Seymour were passengers on the same train to Salem, but did not meet until arriving at the depot in that place. Governor Seymour accosted the General very politely, and offered his hand, which he (General Wool) offensively refused. The affair created considerable remark at the time, and drew forth some strictures, even from Republicans, on the grouty General's want of etiquette. On returning to Albany, the train was met at Cambridge by a large crowd, and Wool was loudly cheered; but when some sanguine Democrat called for cheers for Seymour, groans were given instead. All this General Wool enjoyed hugely. How the General has been seduced into his present support of the Democratic candidate, whom, in 1863, he thought unworthy the notice of a soldier, is, however, a matter I cannot attempt to explain. Possibly he fancies himself neglected by the Republicans, for it is well known that vanity is his ruling passion.

FRANCIS W. POTTER.

Newark, N. J., Aug 20, 1868.

Murder upon Impulse.

The singular story which follows, and which is taken from a recent number of the London *News*, furnishes an additional case for the study of psychologists:—

"Gunner Benjamin Sheldon, who was hanged at Lucknow for having shot and killed Bombardier Wall, made a strange confession. On the day of the murder he had been led 'by the kindness of his friends' to drink to excess. 'In the evening,' he says, 'I must have been at roll-call, although I do not recollect it; and the first thing I do recollect, after leaving the canteen when it was closed, was finding myself at the cot of Corporal Wall, with a carbine in my hand. I cannot tell whether Corporal Wall was asleep or awake. It was then, as in a moment, I felt impelled by some uncontrollable impulse to shoot him. I tried not to do it, but I had no power—it was as if I could not leave the spot. It seems to me as if I had been under a strong and irresistible temptation of the devil. I do not remember discharging the carbine, or speaking to any one; but my next conscious moment was, when I was being handcuffed in the guard-room, as one of the handcuffs nipped me. It was not until the next morning, when I was told of what had happened, that the circumstance of having been at Corporal Wall's cot flashed upon me."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·20	MOON SETS	morn.
SUN SETS	6·42	HIGH WATER	8·56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 13
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 15
Germany	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 20
Java	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 22
FOR EUROPE.			
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 27
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 29
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 1
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 29
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 29
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 2
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Caro, Beals, Gibraltar, Merchant & Co.
Brig George Harris, French, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ald, Smith, East Cambridge, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Greenport, do.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Norw. barque Agentine, Morck, 63 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Rondout, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Boston.
Schr Mary Fletcher, Tracey, from Warren, R. I.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to R. Foster.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Howes, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Irma, Cummins, from New York for Sagua, was spoken 20th inst. lat. 35, long. 73 10.
Barque Ellera, Vickery, from Genoa 10th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst. off Nantucket Shoals.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Barque Stella, Steingraffe, hence, at Bremerhaven 9th inst.
Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence, at Zierikzee 7th inst.
Brig Alice Lea, Hardenbrook, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John N. B., 22d inst.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, from New York, at Cardenas 17th inst.
Brig Herald, Wood, hence, at Havana 20th inst.
Schr Plandome, Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Hiawatha, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Lena, Hunter, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Julia A. Hallock, Megathlin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.
Schrs Olive L. Rourke, McAimon, and R. M. Brookings, Douglass, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 22d inst.
Schrs Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, and Rappahannock, Corson, from Trenton, N. J., at Norwich 21st instant.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 20th instant.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 18th inst.
Schrs Ella H. Barnes, Avery, for Philadelphia, and Daniel Holmes, Haywood, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, hence, at Beverly 19th instant.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Alexandria, D. C., 24th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 25—2 30 P. M.—The Pacific Mail steamship Henry Chauncey has passed out bound to Aspinwall. She carries about 800 passengers, among them Paymaster Spalding, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Cochrane, U. S. Marines; and Lieut.-Commander Preble, all for duty on the Pacific coast.

The steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro, is in company.

MISCELLANY.

QUICKEST TIME YET.—The recent trip from Havre to New York of the steamship Pereire of the French line of steamships plying between those ports, is believed to be the best time on record. The voyage was made in the unprecedented time of nine days and two hours from wharf to wharf.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27f

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, James C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, John D. Taylor, Spencer McIlvaine, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.
W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. E. Owens, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, Hon. Stephen T. Wilson, James V. Kirk, R. C. Worthington, Wm. R. Cressan, John Smick, Edward N. Grattan, Arthur Maginnis, Wm. W. Fenner, Dr. M. McEwen, Nathan Haines, Thomas Williams, Howard A. Mickle, J. Kemp Bartlett, Chas. K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

LONDON
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu29t

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
THE WHITE FAWN,
THE WHITE FAWN,
And Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.
MADLLES BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZARI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER,
SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES.
And a Grand Corps de Ballet
The Scenery is the most Beautiful and Costly ever presented at any theatre in the world.
THE COSTUMES THE MOST BRILLIANT EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
SATURDAY—WHITE FAWN MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 26,
Triumphant success of the great Burlesque Actor,
LEFFINGWELL,
who will appear in two of his specialties,
BEPPO
in Byron's Burlesque of Fra Diavolo, and
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
as played by him over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NIGHTS,
in Edmund Falconer's laughable absurdity of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
In preparation, the Drama entitled
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, in six acts, by Charles Reade.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmwtf HARRISBURG, Pa.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."
NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.
Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand
LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.
N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK,
August 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
8 24 mfw 4t Brevet Major General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.—
OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va.,
August 17, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.—
14 boxes French uncooked mixed Vegetables, 9200 pounds, more or less.
754 boxes American uncooked mixed Vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
218 boxes American cooked mixed Vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
The French Vegetables are in tin cases of 55 pounds each, the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this depot, and have been recently repacked in new strong boxes, two cases in each box, and are in excellent shipping order.
Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash in Government funds. By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. A.
JAMES CURRY,
8 21 6t Second Lieutenant 5th Art. A. C. S.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 28wfm

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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
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Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

The Presidential Campaign—General Grant.

THERE are many indications that the Presidential campaign is about to become enlivened by the strenuous and active exertions of the partizans on both sides. The Republicans are beginning to realize that, notwithstanding the deserved popularity of their candidates, the justice of their cause, and the objectionable character of the principles, the platform, and the avowed objects of the Democratic party, it will be at least prudent, if not necessary, to make an earnest effort to achieve the great political victory demanded by the highest interests of the nation. The defeat of the Democracy in all important political contests has become so much a matter of course, in recent years, that there was for a time some danger that many patriotic men would deem their individual exertion unnecessary to swell the volume of a triumphant majority over an organization fore-doomed to defeat. While there is no good cause for fear of the result, it is vain to expect that Republican apathy can contend successfully against Democratic activity, or that any party, however strong in numbers, can permanently retain power in this country if it fails to urge its claims to popular support earnestly, vigorously, and constantly.

The Republicans possess an immense advantage in their Presidential nominee. If no parties had ever existed, any man who had rendered such services as have signalized the brilliant career of General Grant, would become the unanimous choice of the Electoral College. It is a cheering and an encouraging fact that his two great military predecessors, Washington and Jackson, were scarcely less distinguished for their civil than their warlike services, and that they stand foremost on the roll of American Presidents for popularity and usefulness. Like Grant, they were both men of action rather than of words, making no oratorical displays, but possessing, like our modern hero, infinitely superior powers in their correct judgment and wonderful executive capacity.

The leading features in General Grant's career are universally known. He rose from an obscure position in which he learned the real wants and sentiments of the people by sharing their struggles and privations, and every step of his advancement was manifestly due to superior energy and capacity displayed in trying emergencies. His temporary retirement from the army and struggles to gain a livelihood as a farmer, wood-cutter or tanner, while they provoke the sneers of the aristocratic organs of the Democracy, tend to endear him to the mass of voters by the practical proof they afford of his familiarity with their condition and necessities. He cannot boast, like Seymour, of a long line of luxurious ancestors, but his experiences combine the most arduous, varied, and perilous military service at frontier posts, in Mexico, and in every form of attack against the Rebellion, with an arduous struggle against adverse fortune in the battle of life as a civilian, as well as the severe training in political affairs which necessarily resulted from his position during the last three years at Washington, while the reconstruction policy of the nation was being established. Tried in many novel emergencies he has never been found wanting, and it is not wonderful that his extraordinary personal qualities and achievements won for him not only the proud tribute of a unanimous nomination by the dominant party of the country but repeated indications on the part of the Democracy that they would gladly have made him their standard-bearer, if he had been willing to accept that questionable honor.

While the general features of his unparalleled career are well known, the war was so pregnant with great events that the people have scarcely yet had time to fully comprehend in detail the many difficulties he surmounted and the extraordinary qualities he displayed. As they are gradually brought to light by the researches of his biographers, thousands of interesting incidents are related which, although each may be of comparative insignificance in itself, shed, in the aggregate, new lustre upon the brilliancy of his fame. Proofs are multiplied that he rises far above the class of accidental celebrities; and that his repeated successes are due to his inherent greatness, and to the sagacious and indomitable spirit that is the master, instead of the creature of circumstances. He won victories where other Generals would have been overwhelmed by disgraceful defeats, and aiming throughout at great results, he achieved them despite of difficulties which more timid spirits would have deemed insurmountable. His calm, wise, dauntless spirit has been displayed in an equal degree, and in a manner scarcely less serviceable to the country since the surrender of Lee's army, not only by the conditions imposed upon the defeated Rebel cohorts, but by the orders issued in reference to reconstruction, by recommendations to Congress, and by the temporary management of the office of the War Department. "I want a hero, no uncommon want," sang Lord Byron. The American people have in General Grant one whom they may well delight to honor, and one whose highest ambiton is to promote the welfare of the country he has so well served in war and peace.

VICTOR HUGO, it would appear from a communication to a New York weekly paper written by "the most respectful of his sons," is in a quandary. He is now engaged on the last chapters of a new novel, which he expects to complete soon; and yet, with all his ingenuity, he is unable to devise a striking title. He is halting between "The Man who Laughs," and "By Order of the King," the first of which is regarded by "the most respectful of sons" as the most philosophical, the second as the most dramatic—the first as giving the best idea of the book, the second as the best resume of its action. Now, it appears to us that there is an easy and natural solution of this dilemma; so easy and natural, in truth, that we are by no means surprised that it has not suggested itself to either Victor Hugo himself or "the most respectful of his sons." Let the author of *Les Miserables* and *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* style his new romance *L'Homme qui Rit par Ordre du Roi*—"The Man who Laughs by Order of the King"—and he will have a title which is both dramatic and philosophical, which includes both a good idea of the book and a capital resume of its action.

ICARUS.—A number of American yachtmen went over to Europe and challenged all the world to race their yacht Sappho. They flung down the gauntlet to all creation, and waited for some one to take it up. They did not have to wait long. A number came forward. Three English clubs accepted the challenge, and the race came off yesterday. The sequel will not cause ecstatic joy on this side of the waters. The Sappho came in last of all, being beaten by all of its competitors. We really cannot help but think that before Icarus tries to fly he had better be sure of his wings. It was undoubtedly bombastic to issue such a challenge as did the owners of the Sappho, and as long as such arrant bravado is displayed we do not feel much sympathy for the defeated. There is certainly too much of the spread eagle in the manner which some Americans adopt when abroad.

THE EQUALITY OF SECESSION AND COERCION.—Mr. Seymour said, at Tweedle Hall, in Albany, in a speech delivered by him, that "successful coercion by the North" was no less revolutionary "than successful secession by the South." These are the sentiments of the man whom we are called upon to trust with the rudder of the ship of State, with the almost absolute despotism of the national life. Suppose, holding as he does these views, the South should attempt to incite another Rebellion—a supposition, alas! too probable—and Seymour should be President, where would our nation be? It were better to have Mr. Buchanan at the helm in such an emergency than to give it into the hands of one who declares such atrocious doctrines.

SWORN IN.—Yesterday, before a United States Commissioner, Hon. John P. O'Neill was sworn in as United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania. By going before a Commissioner and not before Judge Cadwalader, we suppose that Mr. O'Neill has avoided all the little unpleasantness which would have ensued had the Judge deemed it prudent to continue his refusal. It is said that Mr. Gilpin does not recognize the propriety of the appointment of his successor, and will refuse to surrender the office. What will be the issue we cannot tell, but it is of interest to know who will prosecute the fraudulent distillers meanwhile—both the District Attorneys or neither?

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA.—General Carl Schurz has finished his tour in Indiana. He gives a very encouraging account of things there. In the close and Democratic counties and districts, our friends are thoroughly alive and hard at work, and are everywhere gaining. The strong Republican counties and districts are less fully aroused, and, assured of success in their local tickets, they do not yet feel the importance of swelling the majority for the State ticket as far as possible, but he believes that this over-confidence will be supplanted by thorough and determined zeal as the last month of the canvass opens. The large gains, already apparent, give strong ground for belief that the State can be carried by faithful effort.

THE CATHOLIC PAPERS which speak of the sectarianism of the Republican party, seem to forget that two of the most important diplomatic appointments recently confirmed by the Republican Senate were Roman Catholics. These were the appointments of General Rosecrans, as Minister to Mexico, and General McMahon as Minister to Paraguay.

PRECISELY.—Said the New York *World*:—"There is as much conviction of a Democratic victory in November, as there was conviction of rain in the time of Noah and the Ark." In response to which says the New York *Times*:—"We believe it was the conviction of people in the time of Noah and the Ark that there *was not* going to be any rain of any consequence."

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.—From recently published statistics of the Indian railways it appears that last year they yielded a net revenue of $11,685,000. The total guarantee of the British Government is $16,189,685, but as the companies paid $12,500,000, only about $3,500,000 was paid by the Government.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE CITY THEATRES.—This evening *The White Fawn* will be repeated at the Chesnut; Leffing well will continue his burlesques of "Beppo" and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" at the Walnut; and the usual variety will be presented at the American.

THE OPERA AT HOME.—Max Maretzek will manipulate two troupes during the coming season—one singing in Italian and the other in German. In his Italian troupe will be Madame Agatha States and Miss Isabella McCulloch, both well known here; Signora Rosa Cellini and Mad'lle Louise Durand, as yet unknown to Philadelphia fame; Signors Brignoli, Ronconi, Orlandini, and Antonucci, of former troupes, and Signor Piccioli, another new comer. His German troupe will embrace Madame La Grange, Madame Rotter, Miss Jenny Appel, and Messrs. Habelmann, Hermanns, Wilhelm Formes, and Fischer Achton. The season opens at Chicago, September 28. It is claimed that the choruses and orchestras will be unusually strong and well selected.

—Mapleson, the London impresario, is still in doubt as to whether he shall venture across the Atlantic, and the stockholders of the New York Academy of Music will be invited to subscribe a guarantee fund before the enterprise is undertaken. It is announced that the company will include Tietjens, Miss Kellogg, Mad'lle Sinico, the tenors Ferensi and Bulterini, and possibly the baritone Santley—a strong combination, as far as it goes, but scarcely equal to all the requirements of the public taste. Kellogg and Tietjens would be received with universal applause; but no one of the great masterpieces could be put upon the stage in a creditable manner with such leading artistes without a strong and efficient support.

—The troupe of which Madame Parepa-Rosa is the head and front have been remarkably successful in their concert enterprise in California; and they are now about venturing into the more precarious field of opera. On the first instant they were to have opened for a season of twenty-five nights at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, provided that four hundred seats, at two dollars each, were subscribed for beforehand. In the Company are found such names as those of Madame Parepa-Rosa and Madame Luisa De Ponte, soprani; Madame Natali Testa, contralto; Massimiliani, Testa, and Brookhouse Bowler, tenors; Mancusi, baritone; Ferranti, buffo; and Sarti, basso; under the leadership of Messrs. Carl Rosa and George T. Evans.

—The English Opera Company engaged by Mr. Samuel Colville, for Wood's Museum, in New York, will make their first appearance at a matinee on Monday afternoon next, August 31. The company includes Misses Susan and Blanche Galton, nieces of Louisa Pyne; Mrs. Susan Pyne Galton, a sister of Miss Pyne; Mr. Charles Whifflin, tenor, and Mr. Cox, baritone. Miss Susan Galton's performance abroad is thus spoken of by the London *Era*:—

"The new operatic extravaganza was produced here last evening, under the familiar title of *Blue Beard* this being the first time on which an *opera bouffe* of such dimensions has been attempted on an English stage. On Miss Susan Galton the operatic weight chiefly fell; and the freshness of the acting, and strong and tuneful voice of the most promising youthful vocalist, caused the burden to fall very lightly. Miss Galton was throughout warmly applauded, and perfectly secured her position as the heroine of the night. Susan Galton is the very model of an operetta singer. Her expression and beautiful face, her petite and elegant figure, her charming manner, sweet voice and brilliant execution, form a combination of valuable gifts and graces of which few can boast."

THE OPERA ABROAD.—We are told by some French papers that Mad'lle Nilsson has demanded of M. Perrin, as the conditions of a renewal of her engagement, 180,000f., and three months' leave or *conge*. The English papers hope Mad'lle Nilsson may get the money and the leave—especially the leave.

—The operatic season in Paris opens soon at the Imperial Opera, Mad'lle Nilsson and Faure being the chief attractions. The probability of Nilsson's coming to the United States this season are thereby rendered indefinitely small. Mr. Mapleson had also been negotiating with Mrs. Van Zandt, the accomplished daughter of Signor Blitz, of this city, for an American tour. He has failed here likewise, as Mrs. Van Zandt, having just closed a highly successful engagement at Covent Garden, London, has almost completed an arrangement to appear at the Italiens in Paris, throughout the coming winter. Next month she has several engagements to sing at the Philharmonic concerts in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Newcastle.

—Mongini, the great tenor, who, it was hoped, would visit America this season, goes to the La Scala, Milan, to fulfil a positive engagement.

—Madame Trebelli, the contralto, will sing at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, with Patti, the new Marquise de Caux, during the coming season.

—It is said that Maurice Strakosch intends to organize a troupe with which he will visit Berlin, Vienna, and other interior continental cities.

—Madame Gueymard is to sing two months in Madrid, for which condescension she is to receive $8000 in gold.

THE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.—Grau, the indefatigable, has deserted the classical drama and followed Bateman into the realms of *Opera Bouffe*. Under his direction the French Theatre in New York is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, previous to its opening for the fall season. All the offices, walls, and winding stairways which formerly impeded the entrance have been removed, and considerable room gained thereby. Comparative safety is also secured, as the entrance to the parquette and boxes will be directly from the street, and the building can be emptied within four minutes, in case of danger or panic. Among other interior improvements is the lengthening of the stage by six feet; the widening of the boxes, which are sixty-six in number; and the addition of seats, making seating capacity for 1690 persons, with standing room for 500 others.

—Tostee, who recently arrived in New York, is still recuperating from the effects of her double sea journey. She will soon start on a tour through the interior, with Bateman's auxiliary troupe, which, under the leadership of Mr. Leonard Grover, embraces, besides Mad'lle Tostee, Mad'lle Rose, and Messrs. Decre, Leduc and Guidon. After a tour through the Western and Canadian cities, the troupe will return to New York, to be merged in the company now performing *Barbe Bleue* at Niblo's Garden.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24¼

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, August 26, At 8 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
8 19 7t Secretary.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 1.

The members will assemble WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868, At 7 o'clock P. M., sharp, for parade, in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and to receive our new stand of colors.

By order of
BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS,
HARRY TODD,
Assistant Marshals. 8 24 mw 2t

☞ NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 11t WILLIAM G CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full encouragement." 8 3 mw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ VOLUPTUARIES IN PERFUME, your desire is gratified. The "FLOR DE MAYO" of PHALON & SON is the most exquisite extract ever distilled. The beautiful flower from which it takes its name is the most fragrant floral product of the Western hemisphere. Sold by all druggists. 8 26 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD,
8 28t01 Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND street, New York. 4 27mwf§

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS .... $1·50

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

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POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.

No. 1, $250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.

No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second.

No. 3 $300—Open to all double teams, miles heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.

No. 4 $500—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 in harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2·39 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2·45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $125 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 8 25 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THURSDAY, Aug. 27th. Match for $250—mile heat, 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3½ P. M.

J. H. Welsh names b. m. Flora.
Owner names g. h. William Jack. Admission, $1. [1t

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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Lot 50 feet front. $7000 can remain on mortgage. Address B, at this office. 8 24 6t*

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
8 24 3t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

PINEAPPLES AND GREEN GINGER, JUST arrived by "Juniata," for sale.
J. COSTAS,
8 22 2t* No. 131 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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AT CHESTER,

(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

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ACADEMIC STAFF.

Colonel THEODORE HYATT, M. A., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES H. RICE, M. A., Vice-President, and Professor of the Latin Language and Instructor in Rhetoric.

Colonel GEORGE PATTEN, graduate United States Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.

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J. R. K. CARTER, C.E., Instructor in Mathematics.

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Circulars may be obtained of JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; of T. B. PETERSON, Esq., No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; or of

Colonel THEODORE HYATT,
CHESTER, PENNA.

Colonel HYATT will be at Parlor C, Continental Hotel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th instants, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy or others on official business. 8 24 3t

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

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In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.

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The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

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EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

SELECT

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

BLACKING.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6trp

CLOTHING.

THE WICKED FLEA.

Last night a wicked little flea
Began to bite and bother me.

Unceremoniously he'd bite—
Then jump away with all his might.

And then with all his might and main,
He'd jump directly back again!

Oh: how his bites tormented me!
The lively, poisonous little flea!

He jumped about, so smart and fast,
And yet I caught the flea at last!

Betwixt my finger and my thumb
I crushed him—then his time was come!

I smashed his sides, squeezed out his breath,
And gently put the flea to death.

And so I slew the wicked flea,
That came to bite and bother me.

There are 92 more verses, much like the above, but we have now pursued the matter far enough, and these will do for the present. The conclusion of the thing is, that all active men ought to jump round at once, and get new Clothes at the magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO.

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 mwf1m4p BOSTON.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1§

CHASE AND SEYMOUR.

An Interesting Chapter of Secret History.

Colonel William Brown, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, made a speech before the Grant Club of Frankfort, on the 20th. Colonel Brown was in the confidence of the Chief Justice during the period that he had under consideration the overtures made to him by the progressionists of the Democratic party, and he gives calmly, clearly, and fully, the history of the connection of the Chief Justice with the New York Convention, explaining the motives of Mr. Chase, and the purposes and strategy of his friends in the Convention, and detailing the part taken by Governor Seymour, and the means employed by the reactionists to defeat Chase with Seymour.

We quote a few passages, which show the craft of Seymour and his friends:—

At night, on the 8th of July, Mr. Horatio Seymour still protested that he was for Mr. Chase; but Mr. Chase had friends who doubted Mr. Seymour's sincerity from the first, and who believed that he was acting with duplicity.

To be sure that Mr. Seymour was sincere, it was arranged before breakfast on the morning of July 9 that he should be put in nomination by a friend of Mr. Chase's, in order to force him from cover, and compel him to reveal his true policy. On the very ballot that he was nominated, his name would have been put before the Convention by a gentleman from a Southern State, who is young, intellectual and courageous, and who was a warm advocate of Mr. Chase's nomination. The object of this "movement" was to circumvent Mr. Seymour's treachery, if he intended any; but it was defeated by the superior strategy of the reactionists.

The only hope they had after Mr. Pendleton's defeat, was to secure a weak, nervous, cowardly man the first place on the ticket, and to nominate a bold, courageous, strong-willed reactionist for the Vice-Presidency, and in this attempt they succeeded so perfectly as to excite my admiration of their tact, skill and courage. It was arranged at the meeting of the progressionists to which I have referred, that a petition which had been prepared by a German editor from Wisconsin, and which had been signed by nearly every German editor then in New York city, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chase, should be read to the Convention by Mr. Seymour, as its presiding officer, he having previously declined to nominate Mr. Chase himself on the ground that he was the President of the Convention; but I have been told by a gentleman now living in New York city, and whose veracity I have no reason to question, that on the morning of July 9, a short time before the Convention met, Mr. Seymour read to him from the manuscript a very chaste, neat little speech, which he said he would deliver to the Convention when Mr. Chase's name was brought before it, and he believes Mr. Seymour had that speech in his pocket when he was nominated. Relying on Mr. Seymour and the New York delegation, the progressionists met in the Convention on the morning of July 9, full of hope in the success of their plan. But a counter movement had been going on. This was the game.

These men, determined, with the aid of the Southern Rebels, to capture Horatio Seymour from the progressionists and nominate him, knowing that this would so demoralize that faction as to give them absolute control of the Convention, and that not a voice would be raised when they brought forward their own man for the Vice-Presidency, who had already been agreed on by the reactionists. It was the most successful movement ever made in this country in a national convention; but it was a forlorn hope; any more courage on Mr. Seymour's part, any thought of how great men act in trying emergencies, any reflection on his part of the resolution displayed by Cæsar at the Rubicon, by Huss at the stake, by Grant at Vicksburg, and any desire to emulate the example of these great men, would have covered the revolutionists with overwhelming defeat.

But they knew well their man. Ohio led off. Mr. Seymour rose to his feet. The stillness of death filled the great hall. Mr. Seymour, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises: that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this, my hearers! He stood there and pleaded for his "honor."

When he had finished his appeal, he was boldly told that, after what had occurred, his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists. Ohio returned to the charge; the Rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forrest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union. It was too much for Mr. Seymour. Braver men than he had quailed before that battle cry; he hesitated, he yielded, then fled ignominiously from the scene. All was now over. The demoralization of the progressionists was complete, and the Rebels held it their own way. Hence, an unpardoned Rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of Francis P. Blair, Jr., the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice-President of the nation this same Rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed; the deed was done, and when the Convention adjourned, the happiest men in New York city were General William Preston, General Wade Hampton, and General N. B. Forrest, and they had good reason to be so, for, in the heart of the great North, they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation, and had done their work wisely and well. Thus, through the cowardice of one poor, weak man, perished the fairest and most auspicious movement in behalf of liberty and progress that this country has witnessed since the old bell at Independence Hall proclaimed the birth of our nationality.

To elect Mr. Seymour President would not only be ridiculous, it would be criminally so. With the restless spirit of Frank Blair hovering over him, surrounded by bold, strong-willed men like McCook, Hampton, Forrest, Semmes, and Vallandigham, he would be governed like a child. Like Hotspur's starling, he would be taught what to say, and he would say it. In three months after his inauguration he would not know whether he was in the White House or in bedlam, whether he was the first magistrate of a mighty people, or a boot-black on Pennsylvania avenue.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.—Worn out with the burning heats of summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been steaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration. Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate, and restore. The tonic, anti-bilious and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulants and tonics, which it is designed to supply the place.

SPARK OF ELECTRICITY.—

Says Brother Jonathan to John,
While talking by the wire,
"We've brought ourselves together, John,
By this Electric Fire.]

"And now, while tight together bound"
Says Jonathan to John,
"We always in the cause of right
Together will be found.

"The first despatch we'll send across
Will show the people where
To go and get their wardrobes filled
With clothing rich and rare.

"Thus we'll begin our work of good
By telling folks to go
And buy whate'er they want to wear
Of CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—The "Pennsylvania Military Academy," which is under the control of Colonel Hyatt is located at Chester, Delaware county, on a site of 100 feet, and externally is as handsome as internally it is complete. The new building is eminently adapted to the purpose for which it is designed; furnished with large and well-ventilated dormitories, with ample grounds for drill—cavalry infantry, and artillery—and all the conveniences and comforts of modern houses. We can safely say, from personal inspection, that nowhere can a finer building, more perfect in all its parts, be found, than the new Academy, near Chester.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WANT OF ENERGY.—Is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them, will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co., and Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other Druggists.

COLONEL HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, will be at Parlor C. Continental Hotel, to-morrow, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and invites Patrons of the Academy and others to call upon him upon official business.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

UPHOLSTERING.—Prices reduced, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work of any description done. Men always ready.

BEDDING renovated and made equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, August 27, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

IKLEY—WIDENER.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. WILLIAM IKLEY to Miss RUTH WIDENER, all of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Woodbury, N. J., on the evening of the 23d instant, AMOS CAMPBELL, aged 89 years 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, in Woodbury, on Thursday morning next, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FORD.—On the morning of the 24th instant, HENRIETTA, wife of William Ford, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1622 Summer street, to-morrow (Thursday) at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GREENBANK.—On Monday afternoon, August 24, Rev. RICHARD M. GREENBANK, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, in the 76th year of his age.

The members of the Conference and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1524 Wallace street, on Thursday afternoon, August 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at Hedding M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock precisely.

HOOD.—In Camden, N. J., on the 24th instant, of typhoid fever, JOHN P. STOCKTON, son of John and Amanda M. F. Hood, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 315 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday morning, August 27, at 6½ o'clock. Interment at Bridgeton Cemetery, on arrival of 8 A. M. train from Camden at Bridgeton.

HUGHES.—On the 25th instant, DAVID HUGHES, a native of Wales, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Conshohocken, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

PENROSE.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a brief illness, REBECCA W. PENROSE, relict of the late Samuel S. Penrose, of this city.

WELSH.—At Port Henry, N. Y., on the evening of the 24th instant, ADDIE, eldest daughter of Charles and Adaline Welsh.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WILTBERGER.—On the 24th instant, WILLIE H., son of Jacob H. and H. Matilda Wiltberger, in the 9th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 708 Wallace street, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
78 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS. In every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 19 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer
9 18 3mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

FALL GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
JOBBERS, and
RETAILERS,
OFFER,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE,
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF
PIM BRO'S, FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
For Fall and Winter Wear,
IN COLORS:

BLACK, DRABS, MAUVE,
BROWNS, GARNET, *GLACE,*
MODES, WHITE, GREENS,
SLATE, BLUES, CHENE,
CLARET,

Which we offer at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 8 25 rp

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
4 6mwf 6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 23 3p

FINANCIAL.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
August 12, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND
Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
January and July.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS.

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C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Ocean Mail Service to be Discontinued—The International Postal System—Minister Johnson and Disraeli.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—It is said here that the ocean mail service between the United States and Great Britain, by the Southampton steamers, will soon be discontinued, and that the mails will all be sent by British steamers from Queenstown. Although this is known to be in accordance with a proposition made to Postmaster-General Randall some time since by the British postal authorities, through Mr. Trollope, Americans here hesitate to believe their Government has assented to an arrangement which would reduce the present service by nearly one-half, and deny mail carriage to several steamers which have proved to be among the fastest engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The reported death of General Dalce, which has been extensively circulated, is denied on Government authority.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has had an audience with Mr. Disraeli at Hughenden Manor.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Disastrous Fire—Loss, $70,000.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The wholesale drug house of Brown, Weber & Graham, No. 210 N. Second street, was almost totally destroyed by fire to-day. The stock in the building was valued at $80,000, with an insurance of about $70,000, mostly in Eastern offices.

The liquor house of Hughes, Chance & Fletcher, and the grocery house of Merrivan adjoining, were much damaged.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Board of Supervisors last night passed a resolution to print an order providing for a transfer of city stock for $300,000 in the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on payment of $1000, and the engagement of the latter company to complete its railroad to Gilroy by July 1, 1869.

Flour quiet at $5·50a6·50. Wheat, $1·80a1·87½. Legal-tenders, 70½.

From Boston—Arrival of a Military Company.

BOSTON, August 26.—Company "B," Washington Greys and a battalion of cavalry, of New York, arrived here this forenoon. They were received at the depot by the Boston Lancers and escorted through the principal streets to the Hancock House. They leave to-morrow morning for Providence. During their sojourn in this city they will be the guests of the Lancers.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Cotton dull at 30c. Flour dull; small demand; prices unchanged. Wheat in good demand; prime, $2·70@2·80; choice, $2·70; good, $2·25@2·40. Corn steady; prime, $1·23@1·25. Oats firm at 75@77c. Rye, $1·40. Provisions firm. Pork, $31·50; bacon sides, 17¼@17½c. Lard 19c. Hams, 22@23c.

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	101⅜
N. Y. and E. R.	49	Western U. Tel.	33⅞
Phil. and Rea. R.	90⅞	Toledo & Wab.	52½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Mil. & St. P. com.	75⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Adams Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27¼
Chi. and N. W. prf.	82⅜	U. S. Express	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	99¾	Tennessee 6s, new	61½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¾	Gold	145
		Market dull.	

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.
Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS. T. FIRTH,
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AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10 mwif

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Among the more noticeable articles in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is one by Mr. T. W. Knox, on the "Siberian Exiles, from which we extract the following:—

Siberian Exiles.

The plan inaugurated by Peter the Great has been followed by all his successors. Crime in Russia is rarely punished with death; many offenses which in other countries would demand the execution of the offender are there followed by exile to Siberia. As Russia is but thinly inhabited, her rulers are greatly averse to taking the lives of their subjects; the transfer of an individual from one part of the empire to another is a satisfactory mode of punishment, and gladly practised in a country that has no population to spare. Siberia, with its immense area, has barely four millions of inhabitants, and consequently possesses abundant room for all those who offend against Russian laws. Criminals of various grades become dwellers in Siberia, and very often make excellent citizens; then there are political offenders, banished for disturbing the peace and dignity of the State, or loving other forms of government better than the Emperor's. Outside of Russia there is a belief, as erroneous as it is general, that the great majority of exiles are *politiques*. Except at the close of the periodic revolutions in Poland, the criminals outnumber the political exiles in the ratio of twenty to one. For a year or more following each struggle of the Poles for their national independence the road to Siberia is travelled to an unusual extent; between the insurrections there is only the regular stream of deported criminals, with here and there a batch of those who plot against the Government.

It is easy to go to Siberia; easier, I am told, than to get away from it. Banishment is decreed for various offenses, some of them of a very serious character. Many a murderer, who would have been hanged in England or America, has been sent into exile with the opportunity of becoming a free citizen after ten or twenty years of compulsory labor. On the descending scale of culpability there are burglars, street and highway robbers, petty thieves, and so through a list of namable and nameless offenders. Before the abolition of serfdom, a master could send a serf to Siberia for no other reason than that he chose to do so. The record against the exile stated that he was banished "by the will of his master," but it was not necessary to declare the cause of this exercise of arbitrary power. The plan was instituted to enable land owners to rid themselves of idle, quarrelsome, or dissolute serfs, whose absence was desirable, but who had committed no offense that the laws could touch. Doubtless it was often abused; and instances are narrated where the best men or women on an estate have been banished upon caprice of their owners, or for worse reasons. Its liability to abuse was checked by the requirement that the master must pay the outfitting and travelling expenses of the exiled serf, and also those of his wife and immature children.

Of political exiles there are the men, and sometimes women, concerned in the various insurrections in Poland, taken with arms in their hands, or involved in conspiracies for Polish independence. Then there are Russian revolutionists, like the Decembrists of 1855, or the restless spirits that now and then declare that the government of the Czar is not the best for their beloved country. In the scale of intelligence, the *politiques* are far above the criminals, and frequently include some of Russia's ablest men.

Theoretically all persons sent into exile—with the exception of the serfs mentioned above—must be tried and convicted before a court, military commission, or some kind of judicial authority. Practically this is not always the case: but instances of arbitrary banishment are far less frequent now than under former rulers. Catharine II. exiled many of her subjects without so much as a hearing, and the Emperor Paul was accustomed to issue orders of deportation for little or no apparent reason. Nicholas, though severe, aimed to be just; and the present Emperor has the reputation of tempering justice with mercy quite as much as could be expected of a despotic monarch. Very likely it occasionally happens that a banished man has no trial, or is unfairly sentenced; but I do not think Russia is any worse in the matter of justice than the average of European governments. Certainly the rule of Alexander is better than that of the Queen of Spain; and, so far as I have knowledge of Austria and France, there is little to choose between them and their rugged Northern antagonist.

A criminal condemned to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; and the same is the case with the great majority of *politiques*. Where an officer of the army, or other person of note, has been sentenced to banishment for life, he is dressed in full uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the multitude, and of certain officials appointed to execute the sentence, he is made to kneel. His epaulets and decorations are then torn from his coat, and his sword is broken above his head, to indicate that he no longer possesses rank and title. He is declared legally dead; his estates are confiscated to the Crown; and his wife, if he is married, can consider herself a widow if she so chooses. From the scaffold he starts on his journey to Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother, can follow or accompany him, but only on the condition that they share his banishment, and cannot return to Europe. Children born to him in exile are illegitimate in the eye of the law, and technically, though not practically, are forbidden to bear their family name. They cannot leave Siberia while their father is under sentence; but this regulation is occasionally evaded by daughters marrying, and travelling under the name of their husbands.

Formerly St. Petersburg and Moscow were the points of departure for exiles on their way to Siberia, most of the convoys being made up at the latter city. Those from St. Petersburg generally passed through Moscow; but sometimes, when great haste was desired, they were sent by a shorter route, and reached the great road at Perm. At present the proper starting point is at Nijne Novgorod—the terminus of the railway—unless the exiles happen to come from the eastern provinces, in which case they are sent to Kazan or Ekaterineburg. Distinctions have always been carefully made between political and criminal offenders. Men of noble birth were allowed to ride, and, while on the road, enjoyed certain privileges which were denied their inferiors. Sometimes, owing to the unusually large numbers going to Siberia, the facilities of transportation were unequal to the demand. It thus happened that individuals entitled to ride were compelled to go on foot, and occasionally, by mistake or the brutality of officials, a *politique* was placed among criminals. Persons of the highest rank were often treated with special deference, and went more like princes on pleasure-journeys than as men banished from their homes. When brave old Suwaroff, who covered the Russian name with glory, fell under the displeasure of his sovereign, and was ordered to Siberia, a luxurious coach with a guard of honor was assigned to his use. "No," said the aged warrior, as he stepped from his door, and beheld the glittering equipage, "Suwaroff goes not to parade, but to exile." He then commanded a common wagon, like that in general use among the peasantry, and departed with none but his driver and the soldier who had him in charge.

Of late years the government has increased its facilities of transportation, and assigns vehicles to a much larger proportion than formerly of its travelling exiles. In my winter journey from Lake Baikal westward I met frequent convoys of prisoners, and think that not more than a fifth or a sixth of them were on foot. Those who rode were in the ordinary sleighs of the country, and appeared comfortably protected against the cold—as much so as travellers in vehicles of the same class. A convoy contained from five to fifteen or twenty sleighs, and generally the first and last sleighs were occupied by the guards. If prisoners were on foot, their guards walked with them, and thus insured their charges against being pressed forward too rapidly. Women accompanying the exiles are always treated with consideration, especially if they happen to be young and pretty: gallantry to the tender sex is not wanting in the Russian breast, whatever some writers may have declared to the contrary. I remember a couple of old ladies accompanying a convoy that I happened to encounter in one of my daily halts. The officers and soldiers were as deferential and kind to them as though they were their own mothers, and attended them into and out of their sleighs with evident desire to make them comfortable. Each convoy of pedestrian prisoners was generally allowed from one to half a dozen vehicles to carry women, baggage, and such of the men as became footsore.

Along the entire line of the great road through Siberia, as well as on the side roads leading to the principal districts, there are stations where exiles are lodged during their nightly halts. These stations are from ten to twenty-five miles apart, and generally just outside the villages where post-horses are changed. They consist of one or more houses surrounded with high fences, containing gateways for men and carriages. Each station is in charge of a resident guard, whose room is near the gate; while the space assigned to prisoners is farther from the place of egress. None of the stations are inviting in point of cleanliness, and the number of fleas which they can and do harbor is not easy to compute. An exile once told me that each station would average ten resident fleas to every lodger, without counting those that belong especially to the travellers, and are carried by them to their places of destination. The stations have theoretical conveniences for cooking, but these are sometimes more imaginary than real. The rations dealt out to the exiles consist of rye bread and cabbage soup—the national diet of the Russian Empire.

The guards are responsible for the safety of the prisoners confided to them, and are equally culpable whether their charges are lost by accident or escape. Some years ago a Polish lady, on her way into exile, fell from a boat while descending a river, and barely escaped drowning; when she was rescued, the soldier wept for joy, and for some minutes was unable to speak. When his tears were dried, he said to the lady:—"I am responsible for you, and shall be severely punished if you are lost: I beg of you, for my sake, not to drown yourself, or fall into the river again."

The rapidity of travel varies according to the character and offense of the prisoner. Distinguished offenders against the State are often sent forward—in vehicles, of course—with orders to make no halt except for food and change of horses until they have reached their journey's end. In 1825 the exiled Decembrists were taken from St. Petersburg to Nerchinsk, on the headwaters of the Amoor, a distance of five thousand miles in thirty-one days. A few years earlier several prisoners were sent from Moscow to Kamchatka, nearly ten thousand miles away, and made no unnecessary stoppage on the entire route. Ordinary prisoners transported in vehicles are generally halted at the stations at night, but as they can sleep quite comfortably while on the road, the most of them prefer to make little delay, and finish their journey as soon as possible. Exiles have told me that they petitioned the officers conducting them not to remain over night at the stations, as by constantly travelling they avoided the necessity of lodging in badly ventilated and generally repulsive rooms. The officers were quite willing to grant their request, but sometimes the distances between different convoys forbade the infringement of the general rule. Parties on foot travel two days in succession, and then rest one day—their day's marches being from one station to the next. If the roads are good, the travel is no more fatiguing than the ordinary march of an army, unless the prisoners happen to wear chains or fetters. The pedestrian prisoners often ask to be excused from halting every third day, as they find the open air greatly preferable to the confinement of the station, and are naturally desirous of making an early end of their travelling life. The journey on foot from Moscow to the mines of Nerchinsk, where the worst criminals are generally sent, requires from ten to fifteen and even twenty months, according to the various contingencies of delay.

The Russian people, the Siberians especially, are very kind to prisoners; when convoys are passing through villages and towns, the inhabitants give liberally of money and provisions, and never seem weary of bestowing charity, even though their means are limited. In each party of prisoners, whatever may be its size, there is one person to receive for all, the office being changed daily. The guards do not oppose the reception of alms, but, so far as I could observe, always appeared to encourage it. When I was in Irkutsk I was lodged in a house that fronted a prison on the other side of a public square; I used frequently to see parties carrying water from the river to the prison, each party consisting of two men bearing a large bucket upon a pole, and guarded by two soldiers. One of the twain generally doffed his hat to every person they passed, and solicited "charity to the unfortunate." When anybody approached them with the evident intention of being benevolent, the guards invariably stopped, to afford opportunity for almsgiving. To satisfy myself, I tried the experiment repeatedly, and always found the soldiers halting as soon as I placed my hand to my pocket. One prisoner received the gift, but both returned thanks, and called for blessings on the head of the giver.

The Russians never apply the name of "prisoner" or "exile" to a banished individual, except in conversation in other languages than their own. The Siberian people invariably call the exiles "unfortunates"; in official documents and verbal communications they are classed as "involuntary emigrants."

The treatment of an exile varies according to the crime proven or alleged against him, and for which he has received sentence in Russia. The severest penalty is perpetual banishment, with twenty years' compulsory labor in mines. Hard labor was formerly assigned for life; at present, if a man survives it twenty years, he is then allowed to register himself as a resident of a specified district, and is not liable to be called upon for further service. Below this highest penalty there are sentences to compulsory labor for different terms—all the way from one year upwards. The exiles condemned to long terms of servitude are generally sent to the district of Nerchinsk beyond Lake Baikal; technically they are required to labor underground, but practically they are employed on or below the surface, just as their superintendents may direct. Formerly all convicts sentenced to labor for life had their nostrils slit, and were branded on the forehead; this practice was abandoned nearly twenty years ago, so that few persons thus mutilated are now seen. A great many prisoners are kept in chains, which they wear day and night, whether working or lying idle. I could never hear the clanking of chains without a shudder, and according to my observation, the Russians did not consider it a cheerful sound. By regulation, the weight of the chain must not exceed five pounds, and the links are not less than a certain specified number. Some convicts wear chains, and others do not; the same is the case among the *politiques*; I was unable to learn where and why the line of fettering or non-fettering was drawn. None of the pedestrian exiles I met on the road were in chains, and I was told that the worst offenders are allowed the full use of their limbs while travelling.

The exiles sentenced to forced labor (*Katorga*) are ordinarily but a small proportion—five or ten per cent.—of the whole number; possibly the ratio is larger now than under previous emperors, as the emancipation of the serfs has done away with banishment "by the will of the master." The lowest sentence now given is that of simple deportation, the exile having full liberty to go where he chooses, unless it be out of the country. He may live in any province or district, engage in whatever honest business he finds profitable and agreeable, and have pretty much his own way in everything. The prohibition to return is for a specified time, and, as it gives him the range of a country larger than the United States, he has plenty of room for stretching his limbs. Less happy are the exiles confined to specified provinces, districts, towns, or villages, and required to report to the police at stated intervals. Some of them must report daily, others every third day, others once a week, and so on through an increasing scale of time; between the intervals of reporting they can absent themselves from home either with or without special permission. Some of the simple *detenus* can engage in any business they fancy, while others are restricted as to their employments. Many exiles are condemned to be colonists, generally in the northern parts of Siberia; they are furnished with the means for building houses, and receive allotments of land to clear and cultivate. They can employ their surplus time in hunting, fishing, or any other occupation not incompatible with the life of a backwoodsman. It is not an agreeable fate to be sentenced to become a colonist in Siberia, especially if one has been tenderly reared, and knows nothing of manual labor until the time of his banishment.

Many exiles are "drafted into the army," and assigned to duty as common soldiers. They receive soldiers' pay and rations, and have the possibility of promotion if their conduct is meritorious. They are generally assigned to regiments on the frontier of the Kirghese country, or in Circassia, where the opportunities for desertion and escape are very slight. The regulations forbid more than a certain proportion of such men in each regiment, and these are always well distributed among the faithful. In some instances revolts have occurred among the drafted men, but I never heard that they were successful. Desertions are occasional; but as the deserters generally flee to the countries beyond the border, they find, when too late, that they have exchanged their frying-pan for a very hot fire. The Kirghese, Turcomans, and other barbarous Asiatics, have an unpleasant habit of making slaves of stray foreigners who enter their country without proper authority; to prevent escape, they insert a horse-hair into a small incision in a prisoner's heel, and cripple him for life. He is thus secured against walking away, and they take good care that he does not have access to a horse.

The exiles in Asiatic Russia are far less numerous than the descendants of exiles, who form a considerable proportion of the population. Eastern Siberia is mainly peopled by involuntary emigrants, and their second and third generations; while Western Siberia is very largely so. The ordinary deportation across the Ural Mountains is about ten thousand a year, nearly all of them being offenders against the civil laws. Each revolt in Poland makes a large number of exiles who are not counted in the regular supply. From the revolution of 1863 twenty-four thousand Poles were banished beyond the Urals—ten thousand being sent to Eastern Siberia, and the balance to the Western Provinces. Many of these men were liberated by the ukase of 1867, and others have been allowed to transfer their banishment to countries outside of Russia. Quite recently I met in New York a young Pole who went to Siberia in 1865, and was permitted in the following year to exchange that country for America. It is hardly necessary to say that he promptly embraced the opportunity, and does not regret doing so.

Exiles are found in so many occupations in Siberia, that it would be hard to mention anything in which they are not engaged, unless it be holding high official position. Many subordinate offices are filled by them, and I believe they do their duty quite as well as the average of the rest of mankind. It was not unusual in my journey to find them in charge of post-stations, and I was told that many exiles were in service as Government clerks, messengers, and employees of various grades. During a month's stay at Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, I encountered a fair number of men I knew to be exiles, and probably a great many more of the same class whose condition was not mentioned to me. The clerk of the principal hotel was an exile, and so was one of the waiters; an officer who dined there with me said the clerk was his schoolmate and graduated in his class. A merchant of whom I used to buy my cigarettes, was an involuntary emigrant; and I believe that the man who fabricated them, and whose shop was near my lodgings, journeyed to Siberia against his will. My fur clothing was made by an exiled tailor; my boots were repaired by a banished cobbler, and my morning beefsteak and potatoes were prepared by a cook who left St. Petersburg with the aid of the police. A gentleman of my acquaintance frequently placed his carriage at my service, and with it a driver who pleased me with his skill and dash. One night this driver was a little intoxicated, and amused me and a friend at my side by his somewhat reckless driving. We commented in French upon his condition, and laughed a little at the situation; when he set us down at our door, he protested that he was perfectly sober, and hoped we would not say to his master what we had talked between ourselves. He happened to be an exile from St. Petersburg, where he had been coachman to a French family, and learned something of the French language.

Most of the exiles condemned to be colonists are sent to the provinces of Yakutsk and Yeneseisk, where they are little likely to be seen by strangers. I saw very few of those now colonizing Siberia by involuntary emigration, not enough to enable me to form an opinion from my own knowledge. I think, however, that my comment and conclusion regarding the convicts in the mines will apply very fairly to this other class of laborers.

We come now to the exiles, pure and simple. If a man can forget that he is deprived of liberty, he is not under ordinary circumstances very badly off in Siberia. He leads a more independent life—unless under the special eye of the police—than in European Russia, and has a better prospect of wealth and social advancement. If a laboring man, he can generally be more certain of employment than in the region whence he came, and, except in times of special scarcity, can purchase food quite as cheaply as where the population is more dense. Everybody around him is oblivious of the fault that led to his exile, and he is afforded full opportunity for reformation. If a farmer, he cultivates his land, sells his surplus crops, and sits in his own house, with no fear that he will be disturbed for past offenses. If he brought no family with him, he is permitted, and encouraged to marry, though not required to do so. The authorities know very well that he who has wife and children is more a fixture in the country than one who has not; and hence their readiness to permit an exile to take his family to Siberia, and their encouragement for him to commit matrimony if he goes there unmarried.

Exiles to Siberia, especially those who marry there, and are not cursed by fortune, frequently become as much attached to the country as the men who visit California or the West intending to stay but a few years, and never finding a suitable time to return. Many exiles remain in Siberia after their terms of banishment are ended, especially if they have been long in the country, and hesitate to return to Russia and find themselves forgotten. Some men consider their banishment a piece of good fortune, as it enabled them to accomplish what they never could have done in the old country. Especially is this the case among the serfs, banished "at the will of their masters." Every exiled serf became a free peasant as soon as he entered Siberia, and no law existed whereby he could be re-enslaved. His children were free, and enjoyed a condition far superior to that of the serf, under the system prevalent before 1859. Many descendants of exiles have become wealthy through gold mining, commerce and agriculture, and occupy high civil positions. I know a merchant whose fortune is counted by millions, and who is famous through Siberia for his enterprise and generosity; he is the son of an exiled serf, and has risen by his own ability. Since I left Siberia, I learn with pleasure that the Emperor has honored him with a decoration—the boon so priceless to every Russian heart. Many prominent merchants and proprietary miners were mentioned to me as examples of the prosperity of the second and third generations from banished men. I was told of a wealthy gold miner, whose evening of life is cheered by an ample fortune and two well educated children. Forty years ago his master gave him a start in life by capriciously sending him to Siberia; had the man remained in Europe, the chances are more than even that he would have died unnoticed and unknown.

The Study of Poisons.

From Dr. S. W. Mitchell's interesting paper on "The Modern Methods of Studying Poisons," we extract the following:—

The poisonous agents which have power to destroy life by acting directly on the heart are numerous. Among them we find aconite and digitalis well known as medicines, and useful to control tumultuous or over-excited activity in this essential organ. Several, also, of the Eastern arrow poisons belong to this class—as the upas, of Borneo; and, finally, the corroval, an arrow poison of the Isthmus of Panama.

To point out precisely in what way these various agents influence the heart would require us to explain at length the whole physiology of this organ, and to discuss the function of the different nerves which enter it. We shall therefore content ourselves with relating what is known in regard to corroval, a poison which thus far has been investigated only by two American toxicologists. Like woorara, this substance is a resinous-looking material, which is certainly of vegetable origin. It is used as an arrow poison by the dwellers on the Rio Darien, but of the nature of the plants which yield it we know absolutely nothing. Thus far it is known only to savages, and to two or three students of poisons, nor, if it were used to kill man, would it be possible to detect it in the tissues. As in the case of woorara, let us relate briefly how the toxic characters of corroval were first investigated.

A frog was held while the operator placed a morsel of poison in a wound made in the back. In ten or twelve minutes it showed signs of lassitude, and in half an hour was totally motionless and dead. Nothing was seen to lead to the belief that the toxicologist was dealing with a substance differing from common woorara. The outward signs were alike. A second frog was then poisoned, after a little V-shaped opening had been so made as to expose the heart, whose natural beat was noted as being forty-five to the minute. In three minutes it was unaltered as to number, but had become irregular. Then it began to fail, beating thirty at the fifth minute, and ceasing half a minute later, the auricles continuing somewhat longer. As the organ failed a strange fact was noted; at the instant when the great cavity of the heart—the ventricle—contracted so as to expel the blood into the arteries, it was observed that here and there on its surface little prominences arose, which were presumed to be due to these parts being palsied so that they yielded under the pressure from within. That this was a true view of the case was shown by pinching or galvanizing minute portions of a healthy, active heart, when the same appearances were noted at the points enfeebled by the over-stimulation to which they had been thus mechanically subjected. When the heart stopped it could not be re-excited by a touch, or by electric currents, as was the case in woorara poisoning, or in death from violence.

During all of this time, and for twenty minutes after the heart ceased to beat, the frog leaped about with readiness and ease, so that it seemed pretty clear that corroval was a poison which paralyzed directly the tissues of the heart, without at first influencing any other portion of the economy. To put this beyond doubt, the experimenter tried to keep up the circulation by causing artificial breathing, which in the case of woorara was competent to sustain the heart's action. Here, however, the heart stopped as though no such means had been used. The same observation may be better made on the alligator, because in this creature the breathing continues for some twenty minutes after the heart has ceased to pulsate, thus making it still more clear that the heart does not die owing to defect of respiration. Lastly, it was shown that when in a healthy frog the heart is cut out, or its vessels tied, voluntary and reflex motion disappear at about the same period as they do when corroval has been given; whence it was inferred that this agent destroys the general movements only because it first interrupts the circulation of the blood, without which they soon cease to be possible.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

Mr. E. P. Whipple gives the following account of the death and character of Sir Walter Raleigh:—

The restless activity of his mind now found a vent in experimental science and in literature; and, taking a theme as large as the scope of his own mind, he set himself resolutely to work to write the History of the World. Meanwhile he spared no arts of influence, bribery, and flattery of the King to get his liberty; and at last, in March, 1615, was released, without being pardoned, on his tempting the cupidity of James with circumstantial details of the mineral wealth of Guiana, and by offering to conduct an expedition there to open a gold mine. With a fleet of thirteen ships he set sail, arrived on the coast in November, and sent a large party up the Orinoco, who, after having attacked and burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas,—an engagement in which Raleigh's eldest son lost his life,—returned to their sick and mortified commander with the intelligence that they had failed to discover the mine. The accounts of what afterwards occurred in this ill-fated expedition are so confused and contradictory that it is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the facts. It is sufficient that Raleigh returned to England, laboring under imputations of falsehood, treachery, and contemplated treason and piracy; and that he there found the Spanish ambassador clamoring in the court of James for his life. His ruin was resolved upon; and, as he never had been pardoned, it was thought more convenient to execute him on the old sentence than to run the risk of a new trial for his alleged offenses since. In other words, it was resolved to use the technicalities of law to violate its essence, and to employ certain legal refinements as instruments of murder. On the 29th of October, 1618, he was accordingly beheaded. His behaviour on the scaffold was what might have been expected from the dauntless spirit which, in its experience of nearly the whole circle of human emotions, had never felt the sensation of fear. After vindicating his conduct in a manly and dignified speech to the spectators, he desired the headsman to show him the axe, which not being done at once, he said, "I pray thee let me see it. Dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" After he had taken it in his hand, he felt curiously along the edge, and then smilingly remarked to the Sheriff:—"This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician for all diseases." After he had laid his head on the block, he was requested to turn it on the other side. "So the heart be right," he replied, "it is no matter which way the head lieth." After forgiving the headsman, and praying a few moments, the signal was made, which not being immediately followed by the stroke, Raleigh said to the executioner:—"Why dost thou not strike? Strike, man!" Two strokes of the axe, under which his frame did not shrink or move, severed his head from his body. The immense effusion of blood, in a man of sixty-six, amazed everybody that saw it. "Who would have thought," King James might have said, with another distinguished ornament of the royal house of Scotland, "that the old man had so much blood in him!" Yes, blood enough in his veins, and thought enough in his head, and heroism enough in his soul, to have served England for twenty years more, had folly and baseness not otherwise willed it!

The superabundant physical and mental vitality of this extraordinary man is seen almost equally in his actions and his writings. A courtier, riding abroad with the Queen in his suit of silver armor, or in attendance at her court, dressed, as the antiquary tells us, in "a white satin doublet all embroidered with white pearls, and a mighty rich chain of great pearls about his neck," he was still not imprisoned by these magnificent vanities, but could abandon them joyfully to encounter pestilential climates, and lead desperate maritime enterprises. As an orator he was not only powerful in the Commons, but persuasive with individuals. Nobody could resist his tongue. The Queen, we are told, "was much taken with his elocution, loved to hear his reasons, and took him for a kind of oracle." To his counsel, more than to any other man's, England was indebted for the destruction of the Spanish Armada. He spoke and wrote wisely and vigorously on policy and government, on naval architecture, and naval tactics. Among his public services we may rank his claim to be considered the introducer into Europe of tobacco and the potato. In political economy, he anticipated the modern doctrine of free trade and freedom of industry; he first stated also the theory regarding population which is associated with the name of Malthus; and, though himself a gold-seeker, he saw clearly that gold had no peculiar preciousness beyond any other commodity, and that it was the value of what a nation derived from its colonies, and not the kind of value which made colonies important. In intellectual philosophy Dugald Stewart admits that he anticipated his own leading doctrine in respect to "the fundamental laws of human belief." His curious and practical intellect, stung by all secrets, showed also an aptitude for the experimental investigation of natural phenomena.

Garibaldi.

In an article on "the Island of Maddelena," Bayard Taylor thus refers to Garibaldi:—

Garibaldi has a great advantage over all the political personages of our day, in the rugged simplicity of his habits. He has no single expensive taste. Whether he sleeps on a spring-mattress or a rock, eats filet, or fish and maccaroni, is all the same to him—nay, he prefers the simpler fare. The persons whom he employs eat at the same table with him, and his guests, whatever their character or title, are no better served. An Englishman who went to Caprera as the representative of certain societies, and took with him, as a present, a dozen of the finest hams and four dozen bottles of the choicest Château Margaux, was horrified to find, the next day, that each gardener, herdsman, and fisherman at the table had a generous lump of ham on his plate and a bottle of Château Margaux beside it! Whatever delicacy comes to Garibaldi is served in the same way; and of the large sums of money contributed by his friends and admirers, he has retained scarcely anything. All is given to "The Cause."

Garibaldi's three prominent traits of character—honesty, unselfishness, and independence—are so marked, and have been so variously illustrated, that no one in Italy (probably not even Pius IX or Antonelli) dares to dispute his just claim to them. Add the element of a rare and inextinguishable enthusiasm, and we have the qualities which have made the man. He is wonderfully adapted to be the leader of an impulsive and imaginative people, during those periods when the rush and swell of popular sentiment overbears alike diplomacy and armed force. Such a time came to him in 1860, and the Sicilian and Calabrian campaign will always stand as the climax of his achievements. I do not speak of Aspromonte or Mentana now. The history of those attempts cannot be written until Garibaldi's private knowledge of them may be safely made known to the world.

It occurred to me, as I looked upon Caprera, that only an enthusiastic, imaginative nature could be content to live in such an isolation. It is hardly alone disgust with the present state of Italy which keeps him from that seat in the Italian Parliament to which he is regularly re-elected. He can neither use the tact of the politician, nor employ the expedients of the statesman. He has no patience with adverse opinion, no clear, objective perception of character, no skill to calculate the reciprocal action and cumulative force of political ideas. He simply sees an end and strikes a bee line for it. As a military commander he is admirable, so long as operations can be conducted under his immediate personal control. In short, he belongs to that small class of great men, whose achievements, fame, and influence rest upon excellence of character, and a certain magnetic, infectious warmth of purpose, rather than on high, intellectual ability. There may be wiser Italian patriots than he; but there is none so pure and devoted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGT'N (via Halifax)	Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
12 9½

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY. [2 26 †

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The A 1 Steamship PROMETHEUS will positively sail on SATURDAY, August 29, 8 P. M.

For freight apply to
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
8 25 5t No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 3 0½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·5, " "

Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 3stf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P. M	Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M
Sunday, August 23, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 24, 5½ A. M	Monday, Aug 24, 9 A. M
Tuesday, " 25, 6 A. M	Tuesday, " 25, 10 A. M
Wed'day, " 26, 6½ A. M	Wed day, " 26, 10½ A. M
Thursday " 27, 8 A. M	Thursday, " 27, 12 M.
Friday, " 28, 9 A. M	Friday, " 28, 1 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2½

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
5 2 mwf½ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

Produce and Provision Trade of Chicago.

The tenth annual report of the Chicago board of Trade is just published. That part of the report which relates to the produce and provision market is of general interest, and we, therefore, give its statements under these heads entire, as follows.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past fourteen years:

Year.	Receipts Bushels.	Shipments Bushels.
1854	3,038,955	2,306,925
1855	7,535,097	6,29[illegible]155
1856	8,767,760	8,36[illegible]420
1857	10,554,761	9,846,052
1858	9,639,644	8,850,257
1859	8,060,766	7,166,698
1860	14,427,083	12,402,197
1861	17,385,002	15,835,953
1862	13,978,116	13,808,898
1863	12,461,554	10,759,152
1864-5	10 887,436	10,249,330
1865-6	9,242,108	8,098,968
1866-7	12,286 287	10,341,549
1867-8	13,483,261	10,050,451

The movement in corn for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1868, shows a startling decrease as compared with that of the previous year. As will be seen from our tables of receipts and shipments, the imports were 25,224,463 bushels for 1867-68, against 33,929,632 bushels for 1866-67. This great falling off is entirely to be attributed to the partial failure of the crop in 1866, in consequence of the frost and heavy rains in the fall of that year. The crop in 1867 was not so heavy as expected. The spring rains and high waters in the lower parts of this State, Indiana, and Iowa washed out a good deal of the corn that had just been planted. The summer and fall months were, however, exceedingly propitious. The weather was dry and clear until very late in the fall, with perfect immunity from early frosts. The receipts of new corn during the past winter were larger than ever before, and in point of quality very satisfactory. The shipments show also a proportionate decrease, as compared with those of 1866-67.

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of corn during the past fourteen years:—

Year.	Received. Bushels.	Forwarded. Bushels.
1854	7,490,753	6,626,054
1855	8,532,377	7,517,625
1856	11,888,398	11,129,668
1857	7,490,000	6,814,615
1858	8,252,641	7,726,264
1859	5,401,870	4 349,369
1860	15,262,394	13,700,113
1861	26,369,989	24,372,725
1862	29,574,328	29,452 610
1863	25,160,516	24,906,934
1864-5	13,197,340	14,182,644
1865-6	26,100,319	25 225,526
1866-7	33,929,632	32,953,530
1867-8	25,223 468	21,880,682

Our city still continues to take the lead in the provision trade of the country. As will be seen from the following statistics, the packing for the season of 1867-8, according to the official figures of the Pork Packers' Association, was 796,225 live and dressed, against 635,732 for the season previous—an increase of 160,493. The business in the aggregate was a satisfactory one, though in the early part of the season some losses were entailed. About the beginning of the present year it became apparent to all reflecting operators that the yield would not equal in pounds the crop of 1866-7, as the farmers preferred to sell their corn rather than to feed it to their hogs, and the latter were sent to market in a half-fattened condition. The consequence was, an active speculative demand for all descriptions of produce took place, and prices rapidly advanced. The consumptive demand was steady throughout, and during the winter and early spring months the exports of lard and bacon were quite large—showing a material increase over those of the season previous.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of hogs, alive and dressed, for ten years:—

RECEIVED.

Year.	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
1858,	416,225	124,261	540,486
1859,	188,671	82 533	271,204
1860,	285,149	107,715	392,864
1861,	549,0.9	126,863	675,902
1862,	1,110 971	237,919	1,348 890
1863,	1,343,863	333,894	1,677,757
1864-5,	1,267,097	143,223	1,410,320
1865-6,	871,468	327,364	1,178,832
1866-7,	1,071,399	270.257	1,341,656
1867-8,	1,617,851	265,522	1,883,373

FORWARDED.

Year.	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
1858	159,181	32,832	192,013
1859	87,254	22,992	110,246
1860	191,931	35,233	227,164
1861	216,982	72,112	289,094
1862	446 506	44,629	491,135
1863	733,213	123,272	856,485
1864-5	517,656	18,781	536,437
1865-6	538,035	125,531	663,566
1866-7	549,499	123,270	672,769
1867-8	808,965	224,153	1,033,118

The following shows the number of hogs packed in this city during the past seventeen seasons:—

Season.	Number.	Season.	Number.
1851-2	22,036	1860-1	271,805
1852-3	44,156	1861-2	505,691
1853-4	52,849	1862-3	970,264
1854-5	73,694	1863-4	904,659
1855-6	80,380	1864-5	760,514
1856-7	74,000	1865-6	507,355
1857-8	99,262	1866-7	639,332
1858-9	179,684	1867-8	796,225
1859-60	151,329		

The movement in beef cattle for the fiscal year ending March 31 shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year. The receipts were 313,797 head against 373,277 head for 1866-7, and 348,928 head for 1865-6. The shipments were 203,564 head against 260,833 head in 1866-7, and 310,444 head in 1865-6.

The beef packing for the season of 1867-8 was 35,346, against 26,998 for the season previous, an increase of 8348.

The following shows the movement in beef cattle for eleven years:—

Year.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1857	48,524	25,502
1858	140,534	42,638
1859	111,694	37,584
1860	177,101	97 474
1861	204,579	124,145
1862	209,655	112,745
1863	300 622	187,068
1864-5	303,726	262,446
1865-6	348,928	310,444
1866-7	373,277	260,833
1867-8	313,797	203,564

The following is the number of cattle packed in this city during seventeen seasons:—

1851	21,866	1560	34,623
1852	24,663	1861	53,754
1853	25,431	1862	59,687
1854	33,691	1863	70,086
1855	28,972	1834-5	92,450
1856	14,971	1865-6	27,172
1857	34,675	1866-7	25,996
1858	45,503	1867-8	35,346
1859	51,606		

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of the opening of an ancient mound near Covington, Ky., about fifteen feet high and one hundred feet in circumference. At the bottom of the mound was a layer of ashes, about ten inches deep, in which were found a number of charred bones, and a few pieces of pottery, supposed to be the remains of the ante-Indian period.

—A fellow has been parading the streets of Dubuque, claiming to have been scalped by the Indians. A physician who examined his head says the scalping was done by the old fellow with the scythe and hour-glass.

—The proprietor of two Texan newspapers has put one of them up to raffle, five dollars a chance.

—One reason why the eclipse was not visible here was because it came a little after midnight.

—Boston Corbet is doing camp-meeting at Sing Sing.

—The biggest blue diamond in the world has been bought by the Rothschilds.

A BULGARIAN BANDIT.

A Sensational Romance of the Crimean War.

The following interesting story, which reads like a sensational romance, is told in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"During the Crimean war a body of Poles, known as 'The Cossacks of the Sultan,' was attached to the Turkish contingent. This corps was retained as part of the Turkish army after the dissolution of the contingent, and has recently been stationed in Bulgaria, where it has done good service in checking the depredations of a formidable bandit named Koushtchou Oglou, who has for some time acted in connection with the insurgent agitators on the other side of the Danube, and is said to have taken a prominent part in the revolutionary expedition which lately entered Bulgaria from the Danubian Principalities. An account of the history and adventures of this bandit, interspersed with valuable information on Bulgarian life and character, has been contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* by Madame Caroline Suchodolska, the wife of an officer in the 'Cossacks of the Sultan.'

"Many years ago, when Koushtchou was a young man, his personal beauty and skill in all athletic exercises made him a universal favorite, and the village girls used all their arts to attract him. His choice fell on a beautiful maiden named Mitza, whose parents, poor but respectable peasants of an adjoining village, fully approved his suit. All went well for a time, and preparations were made for the betrothal of the young couple, but unfortunately Koushtchou was called away to a distant district on business, and Mitza went with her father to work in a field belonging to a wealthy Turkish pasha in the neighborhood. The pasha, struck with her beauty and innocence, pursued her with his attentions, and the unfortunate girl was too dazzled with his brilliant promises to make much resistance. The pasha's passion was short-lived, and he soon abandoned her. Meanwhile Koushtchou, having earned a sufficient sum to enable him to marry, returned to his village and claimed the hand of his betrothed. Mitza, conscious of her guilt, but dreading to confess it, made no objection to her lover's proposal, and the ceremony of betrothal, which in Bulgaria is held to be almost as binding as that of marriage, was performed in the presence of all the principal people of the village. But she could not long conceal her disgrace. The consequences were terrible. Her father died of shame and grief; she became a maniac, and still wanders about the hills, an object of fear and adoration to the superstitious peasants, who look upon idiots as sacred; and Koushtchou fled to the hills, vowing vengeance against the Turks. Since then he has led the life of a sort of Bulgarian Fra Diavolo. Accompanied by a devoted band of followers, he scoured the whole country, killing every Turk he met, and imposing contributions on his countrymen to support him in his lawless pursuits. His popularity among the women contributed greatly to the impunity with which he carried on his depredations. In every village there was a girl who acted as his accomplice, informing him whenever a rich Turk happened to be passing through, and warning him against the approach of the troops. He soon obtained such a reputation among the villagers that they never thought of resisting his demands for food, clothing, or money for his band, especially as it was known that he appropriated a considerable proportion of his booty to the maintenance of churches, the relief of the poor, and other charitable objects. An attempt was once made by the Government to capture him through another bandit named Hussein, who was then confined in a Turkish prison. Hussein was liberated and promised a large reward if he would betray his former chief: but he only joined his former companions, and being captured a second time, was burned alive by the troops.

"The attempts made last year to stir up an insurrection in Bulgaria were to a great extent carried out with Koushtchou's co-operation. The Polish Cossacks pursued him for months all over the Balkan, and succeeded in breaking up his band and capturing its principal chiefs; but they failed to catch Koushtchou himself. On one occasion an old Turkish woman came to them with a Bulgarian priest, saying that she knew the bandit's hiding-place, and was in the habit of bringing him bread and brandy every day; but when the troops came to the spot the bird had flown. It was afterwards found that Koushtchou had been warned of his danger by the old woman's daughter, who had fallen in love with the bandit, and walked several miles over the mountains to save him. He then escaped to Bucharest, where he has since been employed with the 'Bulgarian Committee.'"

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1̲ʒp

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26‡ PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M, 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M, 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10‡

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.

5 00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6 45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
410‡ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 28†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2‡] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227‡ JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5 00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M. and 2 15 and 4 25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and	10 30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7 10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5 00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5 40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3 30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1 30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15‡ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8‡ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the North-west, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8 50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12 00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 21 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC,
On Friday Morning,
August 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; also, 200 pieces oil cloths 8 22 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning. [8 25 5t
August 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
8 26 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8‡

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
August 27, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's Misses' and Children's wear. [8 22 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—Our Regular Weekly Sales of Household Furniture, etc., at the Auction Rooms, will be held on WEDNESDAY, instead of Monday, as heretofore.

Sale No. 2020 Wallace street,
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MANTLE MIRROR, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising rosewood and brocatelle parlor suit; superior walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; rosewood pianoforte; French plate mantle mirror; fire-proof chest, by Evans & Watson; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. [8 24 7t

Peremptory Sale at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street.
SIX VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
On Saturday Morning,
Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock by catalogue, at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street, without reserve, six valuable steam engines of the following power: 18, 16, 12, 9, 6 and 4 horse; large portable boilers, three stationary boilers, two portable boilers, smoke stacks, frames, etc.
May be seen at any time 8 25 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 322 North Ninth street.
WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FEATHER BEDS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 28, at 10 o'clock by catalogue, the entire household furniture. [8 25 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, PARLOR ORGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Aug. 28, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Furniture from families declining housekeeping, comprising walnut Parlor Suits, in plush, brocatelle, and hair cloth. Library Suits, walnut Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretary and Bookcases, extension Dining Tables, Silver-plated Ware, Spring and Hair mattresses, Feather Beds, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets. French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, framed Engravings and Chromos, Vases, China, etc.
ORGANS.—Also, one superior Organ, or Harmonian, suitable for a school or small churches, cost $500.
Also, two Parlor Organs.
PIANO FORTES.—Also, one elegant rosewood Piano-forte, made by Peck, cost $600.
Also, one Cottage Piano forte. 8 26 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6 15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1‡ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30‡

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
5 22

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Double Charge—Another Arrest—Assault and Battery and Attempt to Rob—A Shoe Thief—A Woman Fight.

—The double charge of larceny and attempt to commit a burglary was yesterday preferred against Lawrence Donohue before Recorder Given. Jas. Campbell, the complainant, alleges that Donohue on Monday came into his house, at No. 2032 Alter street, and stole a powder flask, which was taken from him by himself. Mr. Campbell further stated that on Monday night he was awakened by a racket at his shutters, and on arising he saw, as he believes, Donohue working away. The Recorder then held the accused in $1500 bail to answer.

—A few days since a young man was arrested at Second street and Girard avenue with a bag of calico in his possession, which he, with two others, were charged with having stolen. John Mann, one of his confederates, was arrested yesterday in the Second District, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, was committed in default of $800 bail.

—John Cahill was overhauled last night while running at full speed at Second and Green streets. He was being closely pursued by an individual who charged him with knocking him down and attempting to steal his watch. The alleged offender was escorted before Alderman Toland, who required him to enter bonds in $1800 for his appearance at Court.

—A black and white man last evening were seen acting in a suspicious manner in the neighborhood of Second and Callowhill streets, and on being watched, the white fellow was observed picking up several pairs of shoes from a store in that vicinity. The alarm was given, and the black was captured. He gave the name of James Benson, and was held by Alderman Toland for trial.

—Ann McGurkin lives at Seventh and Shippen streets. Yesterday she got into a fight with a female neighbor, and being the more scientific, succeeded in disposing of her antagonist in a few moments. The last blow sent her neighbor into the street with force sufficient to break three ribs, and dislocate a leg. The sufferer was taken to the Hospital, where it is feared the leg will have to be amputated.

NOTES AROUND TOWN.—The Lyle Monument Association meets again this evening. When will the monument be erected?

—Several cars were blocked on Chesnut street, west of Fifth, yesterday afternoon. Time—1·55. A number of lady passengers bound for the 2 o'clock boat at Market street wharf—concluded they hadn't time to wait. Satchels and petticoats got from the cars—and the way they raised the dust down Chesnut street was a caution. They made the boat, however.

—A disconsolate fellow up town, who lost his wife recently, exclaimed weepingly to a sympathizing friend:—"Well, I've lost gloves, lost umbrellas, yes, even cows and horses, but I never, never, had anything to cut me like this."

—Parents should have more constant eyes upon their babies. We noticed several little ones yesterday afternoon toddling over the open joists of an unfinished building. Their danger made our flesh creep.

—It would be well if more of our city cartmen and draymen were acquainted with the ordinances respecting the right of way in twelve-foot alleys. They would save themselves trouble and fines.

—"General Order No. 1" has been issued from the headquarters of the Republican Invincibles, directing the assemblage of the corps for parade this evening. Let the turn-out be mighty.

—Business is stagnant along the wharves. The dust is hardly ruffled there. The only persons busy are the sun-browned urchins after catfish. The very water looks lazy.

—It is said that marriages are made in heaven. If so, no wonder that young ladies deem it a far off place, for said marriages take rather much time in coming down to some of them.

—The Coroner begins to think it unfair that so many persons drown themselves or get drowned. He doesn't like investigating such queer fish.

—Little Daisy's mother was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh yes, I know," said the child; "it is the whisper of a laugh."

—St. Luke's Church, Germantown, celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary to-morrow. It was consecrated by Bishop White in 1818.

—The new Third National Bank building, on Market street, west of Broad, will be formally opened to-morrow.

—If some people would black their own boots more, and the characters of their neighbors less, both would be much improved.

—The "Athletics" play the "Columbia," of Bordentown, N. J., this afternoon.

—The Union Leaguers meet in council on Broad street this evening.

—An intellectual youth—"Master mind."

PARDONED.—Edwin Brock, formerly Deputy Collector of the Third Collection District, who was convicted at the November term of the United States District Court of executing fraudulent bonds for the removal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses with the intent to defraud the Government, was released this morning from the Eastern Penitentiary, he having been pardoned by the President of the United States.

It will be remembered that young Brock was implicated with numerous other parties in the crime, of whom but one ever reached prison, and he is a witness. The recommendation for pardon was signed by the city members of the Legislature, Congressmen, ten of the jury who convicted Brock, and a number of the Grand Jury who had acted on the case—they believing that the prisoner had sufficiently suffered for his crime.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Great preparations have been made by the Odd Fellows of Camden and vicinity for the laying of the corner-stone of their new hall. The affair comes off this afternoon, and the interesting ceremony will be witnessed by several thousand people. There will be a general turn-out of the Order on the occasion. Delegations from this and neighboring cities will participate.

A VESSEL ON FIRE.—Schuylkill Harbor Policemen Carry and Miller, while crossing Chesnut Street Bridge, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, discovered a schooner lying at Walnut street wharf on fire. They ran to the spot, and after awakening the Captain and crew, extinguished the flames, which are supposed to have originated from the stove in the galley. Loss trifling.

HIS NAME.—The man who was killed yesterday by coming in contact with the bridge at Twenty-third and Market streets, while riding on a load of hay, was Joseph Burroughs, aged fifty years, residing at No. 702 East Dauphin street. The deceased was employed by the owner of the hay to pitch it into the stable to which it was being taken.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock last night Albert Tuckens, proprietor of the Fountain Hotel in Manayunk, was run over by a passenger car at Ridge avenue and School lane, and so badly injured that he died in a few minutes. He was sitting on the front platform of the car, and fell under the wheels.

FIRE.—The drying and dye-house attached to the woollen and cotton mills of David Wallace, at Manayunk, was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $5000, on which there is an insurance of $1200.

FATAL RESULT.—The gentleman who was recorded a few days since as having been badly injured at Cambridge, Crawford county, died yesterday at that place. He is supposed to have been James Van Holland, of this city.

BROKEN INTO.—A dwelling on South street below Second was entered last night, by means of the trap door and ransacked from top to bottom. It is not known whether anything was stolen or not.

A GRAND RALLY of the Grant and Colfax people of the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Wards, will take place this evening, at the corner of Passayunk road and Wharton street. Let everybody go.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux and Cheyennes on the War-path.

A correspondent writing from Ayersburg, Cloude county, Kansas, August 18, sends the annexed account to the Missouri *Democrat*:—

Thinking that it may interest your readers to hear something from the scene of the last Indian outbreak, I send you the following:—

Small bands of Cheyennes appeared on Plum creek, on the line of Cloude and Mitchell counties, on the 12th instant, and at once commenced to steal horses, clothing, etc., and to kill the citizens that did not succeed in escaping. The report spread like fire; but before the citizens could gather together in force the Indians had swept down towards Ash creek, where some people had assembled and offered resistance, and escaped.

Moving still further down to Fisher's creek, the Indians drove all the settlers away from there, till within four miles east of Pope creek, when probably hearing that parties from Solomon and Adeline City were coming in pursuit, they retraced their steps, and at last accounts they were going towards the settlements on the Republican. The result of this raid may be summed up as follows:—Ten persons killed, eight or ten wounded, one of whom is a lady, who is not expected to live; two or three hundred head of horses stolen; and all the settlers in the best part of the Solomon valley driven from their homes. Two children that were taken by the Indians on Plum creek were brought in to-day by a party of citizens.

Company F, of the 5th Infantry, Captain Snyder commanding, from Fort Riley, and Company K, 7th Cavalry, Brevet Colonel West commanding, arrived at Ash creek on the 17th, too late to be of any assistance.

Great praise is due to Governor Crawford and his Adjutant-General, who came up from Saline, and forthwith began to organize parties to go in pursuit.

Can the Government, after the late treaties, do nothing to save the settlers from these red cut-throats, who, it is suspected, have among them many white outlaws? Has Gen. Sheridan gone to fulfil his threat of punishing the Indians if they did not keep the peace? The settlers in this part of Kansas are anxious to hear of the intentions of the Government in this matter.

Murder of Comstock the Guide.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune* of the 20th inst. relates the following:—

Mr. Fisher, a resident of Hays city, who arrived here yesterday, gave us some particulars concerning the death of Comstock, the noted guide and interpreter, who was killed on Sunday night last, by Indians, west of Hays city. He and a companion came into Hays on Friday, and stayed until Saturday, when they went to the camp of Black Kettle, a Cheyenne chief, who was camped on a stream about thirty miles from Hays. Soon after dark on Sunday evening scouts came into Black Kettle's camp, and gave information of the massacres on the Solomon and Republican. Comstock and his companion were ordered, immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, to leave the camp, which order was obeyed without delay. Four warriors and three boys accompanied them, and, after getting some distance from camp, ordered them to halt, raising their guns at the same instant and firing on them. Comstock fell dead—shot through the heart—and his companion fell to the ground wounded, but had the presence of mind not to move. The Indians rode up and looked at them, and supposing both were dead, rode away. As soon as they were gone the wounded man started for the railroad track, some twenty-five miles distant, and succeeded in reaching it, and, getting aboard the first train that passed, came into Hays, where he is at present.

DISASTER.

Explosion of a Locomotive at Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of yesterday says:—

About 12 o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded, and the companies with their usual vigilance were promptly on hand, but before they reached the scene of disaster the fire had been suppressed, and their services were not called into requisition. It seems that engine No. 90 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been brought out of the round house preparatory to being attached to a freight train, and left standing on the track while the engineer and fireman went to their dinner. From some unaccountable cause, during their absence, an explosion took place in the combustion chamber of the engine, the report at the time sounding like the discharge of a cannon. The engine was completely reversed by the explosion, turning, as it were, a complete summersault, and by this means sustaining its principal injuries. Fragments of iron and cinders were hurled a considerable distance, and fire communicated to the stable in the rear of Mr. Robert Elliott's hotel, corner of Pennsylvania and Broad streets, the round house bell immediately sounding the alarm. The residents in the vicinity went promptly to work, and before the firemen reached the locality the flames had been quenched. The loss of Mr. Elliott is small. The locomotive is pretty badly injured, the ground torn up to a great extent, and fire, ashes, iron, and sand scattered to a considerable distance. The most singular part is that one of the red lamps belonging to the locomotive was thrown by the explosion a distance of one hundred yards without breaking it. A colored man named John Ford, living on Riley street, near Camp Curtin, while eating his dinner in the yard of the car shops, was struck by a piece of falling iron, and received a severe wound on his head. The engineer and fireman, at the time, were but a short distance from the engine when the accident occurred.

It seems almost miraculous that the accident was less disastrous in its results, and that no one was seriously injured. An investigation will doubtless be held to trace the cause of this singular explosion, and the circumstances attending the same. The locality where it took place is usually thronged with persons at that time of day, and how they escaped is certainly unaccountable.

MEXICO.

The Rebels Around Vera Cruz—Their Boldness.

Mail advices from Vera Cruz to August 13 are as follows:—

General Alatorre has been badly defeated by the insurgents of the Puebla Sierra, as hinted in my last, and has retreated to Jalapa. He is hourly expected in this city. Negrete found a very powerful auxiliary in Juan Francisco Lucas, the leader of the Indians of the insurrectionary section. These formerly belonged to the republic of Tlaxcala, of the times of Cortez, and have always preserved a certain independent organization. They are all hunters, brave, and devoted to the cause they espouse. When the French, under General Lorencey, attacked Puebla, Juan Francisco Lucas and his Indians shared largely in the honor of defeating the Zouaves on May 5, 1862.

The French steamer Sonora, which arrived here on the morning of the 10th from Tampico, brought back Governor Hernandez and suite. His arrival had been anxiously looked for. It was expected that some steps would be at once taken to capture Colonel Prieto and his band, stationed at Medellin and Tejazia. In truth, an attempt of the kind was made on the 11th. A force by sea and another by land were employed. The inclemency of the weather prevented the troops that went by sea to reach their destination, and those sent by land thereupon came back to this city without having ventured into the enemy's lines. Thus the expedition was a complete failure, and has not been reattempted. Prieto's forces augment daily. The poor and discontented join him from all quarters. Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans and Germans are already to be found in large numbers in his ranks. It is said his troops are paid, with the utmost regularity, fifty cents a day each, with daily rations of two pounds of beef. Horses and cattle have been taken away from the suburbs of the city without hindrance from the authorities, and yesterday Prieto himself came within gunshot of the walls. Honorato Dominguez, defeated on paper by the government journals, is with his command at Boca del Potreros, on the Jalapa Railroad. Five hundred cavalry, under Colonel Jimenez, are reported coming to assist in the pacification of the State. As yet no reinforcements have been received.

The State Legislature has been convened for the 15th. Some important measures will be presented for its consideration. One of them is concerning the circulation of money. If sanctioned it will have a most dreadful effect, and will give the finishing blow to commerce.

The National Government has in contemplation the establishment of a military academy on the West Point plan.

Robbers and kidnappers are now plentiful in almost every State of the Republic. Many are caught, and executions take place daily, yet still they increase.

Several specie trains have left interior cities for the capital, others for Tampico. Over $1,000,000 left Mexico city on the 12th for Vera Cruz, to be shipped on the 1st of September next on board of the English mail steamer. This vessel will also ship over $500,000 at Tampico a few days anteriorly. The railroad to Paso del Macho is once more open to traffic, the necessary repairs having been made. The new Soledad iron bridge will soon be put up. The Jalapa Railroad has stopped its work for want of funds.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Its Prospects for the Present Season.

A writer to the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of Friday last, remarks:—

"The diversity of opinion which prevails concerning the origin and habits of the cotton worm induces this notice, in the hope that concurrence of opinion may lead to concert of action in our warfare against this pest.

"About the year 1780, the sea island or black seed cotton was introduced by some of the wealthier planters of Carolina, but for fifteen years struggled fitfully for existence. The difficulty of separating the lint from the seed, the scantiness of the yield from unmethodical culture, and the want of a market, frowned down the attention of the needy planter, and it was not until 1800 that we find the indigo vat rotting in the hollow, while its conqueror, the cotton gin, hummed its *requiescat in pace* from the hill. But this king of cottons soon discovers an enemy in his camp, insidious, toiling, multiplying, destroying. A sweetish, sickly odor comes wafted from his newly won realms; the negro driver scents it as he takes the hands to their morning work, and scratches his head; the overseer snuffs it in his early rounds, and peers uneasily among the plants; the planter inhales it from afar, and grows pale—'By all that is abominable, the caterpillar!' And so it is; and the luxuriant foliage, cut up and crushed in a myriad mills, is yielding this fragrance with its life.

"During the last two years we have been surprised to hear, and from persons of intelligence, remarks as follows:—'The caterpillar comes only every twenty-one years,' or 'every seven years,' or 'never two successive years.' Statistical information of the worm pins falsehood to the back of most of these would-be dogmas, while its natural history is at variance with the others.

"This moth, or as it is styled by naturalists, 'Noctua Xylina,' bursts from its chrysalis state, as a small arrow-head shaped moth, of a dingy cream color, with a black spot (shaded off) on each wing, of short darting flight, averse to daylight, laying innumerable eggs, the larvæ of which is the caterpillar of the first brood. A short life, a cocoon, a moth, its eggs, and the second brood, multiplied innumerably is prepared for the work of destruction. A third brood follows, and so at intervals of three weeks, until absence of food, or advent of cold weather, seals them up for future damage. The last cocoon pupa, or trinket, as it is commonly called, is usually suspended to the cotton stalk, the gum bushes, or to any low shrub in the neighborhood of cotton fields.

"The burning of fires in the fields; the fumes of sulphur; the encouragement of birds and of large flocks of turkeys, by the scattering of corn and meal among the cotton plants; the cutting down and trampling of those stalks which indicated their presence, and the picking, crushing, and burning of the worms, have all been practised with but limited success. The true attack should be upon the moth in its chrysalis state. Prior to the war this was done by planters, unawares, it may have been, to themselves.

"Planting Sea Island cotton with the results of the past two years, and possibly the present year (although we hope for better results), involves the loss of hope, money, and credit. We must abandon it or find a remedy for the inroads of the cotton moth.

"We find that, no matter whence its origin, it is now established as a native, and is an annual scourge. We find warfare against the caterpillar but partially successful. Let us attack, then, the chrysalis. Let those whose means survive past losses first of all increase their stock of cattle, and rigidly prohibit within their territorial limits this wholesale destruction of birds.

"Have a rotation of crops, or plant alternate years. Plant sparingly, limiting the quantity to an extent that will permit the 'force' employed to practice all the known means of destroying the caterpillars, and also after harvest of searching out and destroying the cocoons. Manure heavily. Plant early, and by constant hoeing force the maturity of the crop. Concert of action is necessary. Without this the neglect of a few becomes the ruin of a community.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The movements of the gold market are of much interest to merchants at the present time. The German bankers having embarked largely in the purchase of Government bonds to prevent the exports of specie, and the consequent advance in the price of gold, again to-day sold about $6,000,000 of gold, long, against bonds. Sterling sight bills were sold at 109½ to-day, and some of the foreign bankers have instructed their firms in Europe to ship gold to New York, in one case to the extent of $1,000,000. This movement of gold from Europe, if followed up to any extent, will have an important bearing on the price of gold here. As the German bankers are said to have shipped to Europe about $45,000,000 of Government bonds since June, it is clearly their interest to have the price of gold in New York at a point low enough to keep the European bond market firm. The transactions of to-day seem to show that the foreign banking firms who have so large a stake in the European bond market are prepared to sell all the gold that this market will take at 145 to 145, and that they will use all their influence to force the price down to 142 to 143. It is said they are prepared to bring gold from Europe to any amount necessary to keep the gold market at a price to suit their interests. The weakness in exchange is the natural result of their transactions. They are also importing bonds from Europe, and at the same time are importing them from New York."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues abundant at 3@5 per cent. on call, with hardly any demand from brokers. At the lowest range large amounts are offered. There is less disposition to loan for sixty days, and 7 per cent. is the lowest rate at which money can be borrowed.

"Sterling Exchange was dull at a decline of ⅛ per cent. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109¾; London, sight, 109⅝@109⅞; London, prime commercial, 108⅞@109; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79⅛@79½; Berlin, 71⅝@71¾.

"Freights to Liverpool, by steamer, 15,000 bushels corn at 2⅝d.; 7000 bushels wheat at 3d.; 300 hhds. sugar at 20s; and 200 bales hay at 40s.

"The aggregate amount of exports exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 25, 1868, was $3,568,654."

—The New York *World* this morning says:—"A very even and easy working of the Money market was reported to-day. Lenders found the street demand largely inadequate to the absorption of the available offering in of capital in a temporary form. The governing prices of call loans were 4 per cent. to the Stock Exchange firms, and 3 per cent. to the leading dealers in the public funds. Prime mercantile credits were quoted at 6@7 per cent. per annum on a moderately supplied market, and a fair demand chiefly through private channels. The United States Sub-treasury closed to-day with a cash reserve of $90,416,660, on receipts of $4,314,871, against disbursement of $1,?32,9?5."

—The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 19, give the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Rest	£3,344,780	Increase	£4,302
Public deposits	3,688,030	Increase	290,251
Other deposits	20,206,729	Decrease	160,700

On the other side of the account:—

Gov. securities	£14,390,131	Decrease	£400,171
Other securities	16,149,757	Decrease	142,639
Notes unemploy'd	10,098,230	Increase	157,255

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,533,260, being a decrease of £138,128; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,800,729, showing a decrease of £71,260 when compared with the preceding term.

—Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:—

	At present.	*Same Week last Yr.*
Bullion	£20,800,729	£23,491,514
Reserve	11,769,4?9	14,876,243
Notes in circulation	24,553,260	24,113,270
Rate of discount	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
French Consols	93⅝	95
French Rentes	70 20	69·60

—Chicago supports 1000 licensed expressmen.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Despatch to the Associated Press.

An Important Discovery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Department of State has received information of the discovery of a sunken rock, which has proved fatal to several vessels in the track from Demerara to Trinidad. It is in the Gulf of Para, about 20 miles southeast of Point Gallera, in latitude 10 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 60 degrees 38 minutes, true bearing. There are 30 fathoms all around the rock up to the very edge.

FROM CUBA.

Important Order of the Captain-General of the Island.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 26.—The Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has notified all Consuls that passengers arriving from abroad not provided with passport *vises* by the proper Spanish Consuls will not be allowed to land, but must return whence they came, unless they own estates on the island or can give sufficient guarantees for their conduct while there.

COMMISSIONER'S HEARING.—At noon to-day George W. Alexander, late Assessor of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, was charged before United States Commissioner Smith with aiding and abetting in the removal of certain distilled spirits. This is the case in which the authorities of the United States have experienced so much trouble in getting the accused in the city—a judge of Reading having released him from the custody of a United States Marshal. A second warrant charging him with receiving a bribe of $1000 was issued for his arrest, on which his presence was secured.

The counsel of the prisoner said that the accused having been held in Reading to appear at Court on the charge of illegally removing distilled spirits, that case had already been disposed of.

Mr. Commissioner Smith held that the Commissioner in Reading had no control over his warrant, and as such he would proceed with the testimony as though no action had been taken in the matter by a foreign authority.

The counsel then desired to waive a hearing in both cases.

District Attorney Valentine said that the United States had a right to hear the testimony, and he asked that the case go on.

The Commissioner having so decided, the following testimony was adduced:—

David C. Keller, sworn.—I reside in Reading, Pa.; since 1855 I have been a distiller; I know the defendant; he was the Assessor of the Eighth District; during the latter part of the time my distillery was at Exeter Station, six miles below Reading; Alexander and I were good friends when he went into the office; we often had conversation about my distillery; the first interview I had with him about forming a "ring" was in his office; when I went in he asked me to take a seat; I sat down and he asked me what I was "doing;" I told him I was not "doing" anything at that time; I asked him how he was getting along; he says, "not very well;" the office was not worth much any more; I said I was not making anything just then, but I had a distillery, and there might be something in that; he allowed my place was too small, and another thing if he had it to go along with me he might make something; but he did not trust the other distilleries; I told him about Mr. Bartow's and Savin's distilleries, that they each had a large one; he said it was useless to talk about Bartow going into anything of the kind; because they were not on good terms; I said that all might be arranged; he didn't think so, as it was only a catch of Bartow's to get him into trouble; we didn't come to any conclusion at that time, except he said if Bartow wanted to know anything in confidence that he should come to his office; I had talks with Bartow about it and afterwards consulted Alexander, when I told him that Bartow would not consent; Alexander and I went to Bartow's house, about 10 o'clock at night (this was about the middle of March last); Mr. Bartow was alone; I introduced them and they came to the conclusion to lay all former difficulties aside; Alexander said that we should go on with our distilleries, make what we could, and not make full returns to the Government; we were not satisfied with that, and wanted to know how much we were to pay; we wanted some security; he said never mind that, we'll fix that afterwards; We asked him what we were to pay to his assistants, Taylor Goff and Benjamin P. Morritt; he said we could get along without them; we were not satisfied that such could be done and we left without coming to a definite conclusion; the next evening Bartow and he came to my house; we concluded that we should just go on, and that everything would be right on his part; he said that he would not trust Maury; that Goff might probably be all right; that he could keep a secret; the next day they came to see me and told me that they knew all about it; they said that we would meet at the American Hotel that evening, and go from there to Bartow's store; I went there the same evening; I saw Alexander the next afternoon; I saw him alone; I told him that I had come to an arrangement with Groff and Morritt; I told him that I was to make a return of ten bushels every other day to the Government; the balance was to be somehow smuggled away; we were to account to Alexander at the rate of 90 cents to the bushel or 38 cents per gallon for all that was distilled over and above the quantity returned; he asked me if Groff and Morritt had told me how the money was to be divided; I told him that Groff told me that one half was to be given to Colonel Alexander, the other half divided between Groff and Morritt; he did not appear to be satisfied and said that Groff and Morritt got too much; he said he was the responsible man if any trouble should arise from it; he allowed that they ought to be satisfied with $5 extra per day in addition to what they received from the Government; they, however, wanted one-half; he said that he could fix it in such a way that I should not make a true return to them, but that I should come back and fix it with him privately; it was done; he said that I should build a tub and store the whisky, and not report to Morritt and Groff what I did enter; I built it and put it under the rectifying house; it had a capacity of about forty-five barrels; afterwards, under this arrangement, the tub was filled; he saw it then; he saw the whisky in it; he took a rod and measured how much was in it; he said that it was a complete arrangement, and that he brought to him another one like it; that it was getting full; that whisky paid no tax; no return was made of it, except the private arrangement with him; it was afterwards put in bonds, and taken away to a cellar close by the distillery; he then figured out the amount coming to him upon the whisky, and made it about $1000; he said that he had a note to pay in bank, on which Mr. Jacobs was indorser, and that he must have that sum; he wanted it to pay the note and debts of honor; I afterwards went to his office and paid him the money; he gave me no receipt; it was two or three days after; about the 25th day of May; this whisky was afterwards seized by his orders; we would not agree to make false oaths to our returns; and he said that could all be fixed by him and his assistant assessors Groff and Morritt, in filling out the returns; and they certified them without our swearing to them.

Tobias Bartow, High Sheriff of Berks county, sworn—I live in Reading; I know Alexander; part of my business was that of a distiller; on or about the latter part of March, 1868, Alexander and Keller came to my house about 10 o'clock at night; I was in bed, but arose and came to the door; Keller said that he wanted to bring the Colonel to me to make friendship; they entered and talked about the past—that we had not been on friendly terms; Alexander then said that all trouble should be dropped—that he wanted to see me make up what I had lost; I told him that I was opposed to making any arrangement to make money out of the distillery; he said he knew that I was not making anything; I told him, "No;" there was a detective over my distillery, whom Alexander said he would take away, and put Groff in his place; he then invited me to call at his office or house; I refused to do so; I said that they might call at my house when they wanted to see me; he said he was afraid that somebody would notice him coming; Keller then proposed that we should meet at his house; I went there, and found Alexander there also; Keller said, "I hope you two men have become friends;" I made no reply; the whisky business was again broached; I told them that I wanted nothing to do with it; Alexander said that he wanted to see me make up what I had lost; that he knew I was making nothing; Keller spoke of the sum we were to pay to Alexander; I said I was afraid to enter into any such arrangement; dispersed without coming to any definite arrangement; before dispersing I said that was only running twenty bushels every other day; Alexander said that if I intended entering into the arrangement I must run at the full capacity of the distillery; he asked me how much I could run; I told him fifty bushels at a mash—two mashes per day; he told me to mash all I could, and to make it quick; I said that I was fearful that I could not get the whisky away without being exposed; he said that the Government officer would go in the wagon, and that would prevent all interference; we parted, but afterwards Keller Groff and Morritt called at my house; that was the first time I spoke to Morritt for nine months, though during all that time he was the detective at my distillery; they talked about the price I was to pay them; they thought that they ought to get as much as Alexander—though the latter wanted more as he had to bear the brunt in case of difficulty; Groff and Morritt talked there about $15 per barrel; I said that I could not afford to pay even $10 per barrel; Morritt then said don't be afraid, we will just swear as hard for you when you get into trouble as we did when we put you into trouble; that if we all stick together they would defy anybody to detect us; Groff said that Colonel Alexander intended to take Morritt away from my distillery and put himself (Groff) in his place; it was done; the book of returns has to be made out by them, and I was only to sign it; I paid Groff either $82 or $92, and mentioned the payment to Alexander; about this time my old distiller raised a disturbance, and threatened to report me to Alexander unless I paid him a bonus of $1200; he really did go to Alexander and reported me; Alexander drove him from the office, and afterwards told me for God's sake to fix the matter so that no exposure would be made.

After the production of some further testimony, the defendant was held in $6000 bail.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

General Buchanan's Instructions Extended Over the South.

John P. O'Neill and the United States District Attorneyship.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

John P. O'Neill and the United States District Attorneyship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

John P. O'Neill, recently appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has written to the Attorney-General, stating that the Hon. Charles Gilpin, the present incumbent, refuses to surrender the office to him, and that Judge Cadwalader declines to administer the oath of office to Mr. O'Neill. The letter was laid before the President, and by him returned to the Attorney-General for his opinion on the questions of law involved.

The Federal Troops in the South.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Instructions as follows have been sent to Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia; Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky; and to Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana. The letter to General Buchanan was published some days ago:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1868.—Major-General G. G. Meade, United States Army, commanding the Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia.—General:—In reply to your request for instructions relative to the use of the troops under your command in aid of the civil authorities the Secretary of War directs to be furnished for your information and government, the enclosed copies of a letter of instructions to Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana, dated August 16, 1868, and of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, dated August 20, 1868. The letter to General Buchanan indicates the conditions under which the military force of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State, and prescribes the duties of the department commander in reference thereto. The letter of the Attorney General sets forth the conditions under which the marshals and sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in their respective districts or counties, to execute the lawful precepts issued to them by competent authority; the obligation of the military individual, officer and soldier, in common with all citizens, to obey the summons; a marshal and sheriff must be held subordinate to their paramount military body, hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers.

The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the Marshal or Sheriff. If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President with all the material facts in the case, for his orders, and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action by a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties the danger of collision may be averted. Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are expected in this regard to exercise, upon their own responsibility, a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[COPY.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 20, 1868.—Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal, Northern District, St. Augustine, Florida—Sir: Your letter of the 12th inst reached me yesterday and has received my attentive consideration. Col. Sprague's information to you must have been based upon his own construction of General Meade's order lately issued, and not upon any special instruction from the President to Colonel Sprague through General Meade or otherwise, as no such special instruction has been issued by the President. You add, under some circumstances, I should be glad to have the aid of the military, and if practicable would be pleased to have instructions given to the military to aid me when necessary. I asked this, and Colonel Sprague informs me under his instructions he cannot do so.

This desire and request for the aid of the military "under certain circumstances" I understand to refer to the occasional necessity which may arise that a Marshal should have the means of obtaining the aid and attendance of a more considerable force than his regular deputies supply for the execution of legal process in his district. The seventeenth section of the Judiciary act of 1789 establishes the office of Marshal, and names, among his duties and powers the following:—'And execute throughout his district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under authority of the United States: and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint as there may be occasion, one or more deputies —1st, p. 87." You will observe from this that the only measure of the assistance which you have power to command, is its necessity for the execution of your duty, and upon your discreet judgment under your official responsibilities, we can repose the determination of what force each particular necessity requires. The power of the marshal is equivalent to that of a sheriff, and with either embraces, as a resort in necessity, the whole power of the precinct, county, or district over which the officer's authority extends. In defining this power Attorney-General Cushing, and as I understand the subject correctly says, "it comprises every person in the district or county above the age of fifteen years, whether civilians or not, including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey the command of a sheriff or marshal."

The law gives you the power to command all necessary assistance, and the military within your district are exempt from the obligation to obey, in common with all the citizens, your summons in case of necessity. You will be particular to observe that this high and responsible authority is given to the Marshal only in aid of his duty, to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and only in cases of necessity for this extraordinary aid. The military persons obeying this summons of the Marshal will act in subordination and obedience to the civil officer, the Marshal, in whose aid, in the execution of process, they are called, and only to the effect of securing its execution. This special duty and authority in the execution of process issued to you must not be confounded with the duty and authority of suppressing disorder and preserving the peace which, under our Government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States, nor are the special duties and authority of the Marshal, in issuing process against him, to be confounded with the authority and duty of the President of the United States in the specific cases of the Constitution and under the regulations of the statutes to protect against domestic violence, or with his authority and duty under special statutes to employ the military force in subduing combinations in resistance to the laws of the United States; for neither of these duties or authorities is shared by the subordinate officers of the Government, except when and as the same may be specifically communicated to them by the President.

I have thus called your attention to the general considerations bearing upon the subject to which your letter refers for the purpose of securing a due observance of the limits of your duty and authority in connection therewith. Nothing can be less in accordance with the nature of our Government or the disposition of our people than a frequent or ready resort to military aid in execution of duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor, and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service which the Marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a reinforcement of these powers by extraordinary means is permitted by the law only in extraordinary emergencies.

If it shall be thought that any occasion at any time exists for instructions to the military authorities of the United States within and of the States in connection with the execution of process of the Courts of the United States, the instructions will be in accordance with the exigency then appearing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Attorney-General.

Sales of Coal at New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The regular auction sale of Scranton coal took place here at noon to-day. Fifty thousand tons were disposed of at the following rates:—Chesnut, $4·32½@4·52½; stove, $5·42½@5·50; egg, $5·32½@5·40; grate, $5·02½@5·35; steamboat, $4·80@4·97½; lump, $4·45@4·47½.

From Denver—The Arapahoe Indians Depredating.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—A Denver despatch says a large band of Arapahoes have committed depredations on Southern Colorado. Governor Hall applied to General Sheridan for assistance, and leaves for the threatened settlements to-morrow.

Generals Sherman and Augur reached Fort Sanders yesterday.

General Sherman's daughter, Minnie, was thrown from her horse on Monday, and badly bruised. This accident will keep the General at Fort Sanders a few days.

Shocking Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26.—Charles Clark, son of G. W. Clark, Esq., of Enfield, accidentally shot himself through the temple, and died instantly, last night, while out coon hunting.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 98¾; Reading, 91; Canton, 45½; Erie Railroad, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 9½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107⅝; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 125⅝; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 52¾; Missouri 6s, 93⅝; Hudson River, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110½; do. new, 107⅝; 10-40s, 108¾. Gold, 144⅞. Money 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton firm at 30@30½c. Flour dull; sales of 7500 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat quiet; sales 5000 bushels amber State at $2·49½, white Michigan at $2·36@2·56. Corn firm; sales of 48,000 bushels at $1·18@1·24. Oats firm; sales of 48,000 bushels at 74@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28·95. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 71@72½c.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	98¾
N.Y. and E. R.	49	Tol. & Wabash R.	52¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Mil. and St. P. com	75⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅛	Adams Express Co.	48
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Wells' Fargo	27¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	U. S. Express	42
Chi. and N. W. pref.	82½	Tennessee 6s, new	61½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107⅝	Gold	144⅞
		Market dull but firm.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & Am 6s'83	88½	100 sh Read...s5wn.ls.	45⅝
$200 City 6s.New.ls	103¾	100 sh Phil & E....b30.	25⅝
200 sh Sch N Pf....s60.	19¾	100 do.	25⅝
100 do........b60.	19¾	500 sh Penna R.....b5.	53⅝
100 do........s60.	19¾	100 do.	53⅝
100 sh Read R....s5wn.	45 44	100 sh Cata Prf......c.	33⅞
100 sh Reading	45⅝	200 do.	33⅞
100 do..Monday	45⅝	100 do.......b60.	33⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N.b5wn.	103	22 sh Penna R.....b5.	53⅝
$5000 do.....b5wn.	103	2 sh Far & M Bk.	128⅜
$2600 do.........b5.	103	100 sh Leh Nav...b60.	21⅜
$1000 Leh 6s, RR l.	85¾	100 do.	21⅜
800 sh Read R........ls.	45⅝	400 do......ls.s60.	21⅜

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Sunday night last about half-past 1 o'clock, Mr. James Campbell, residing at No. 2031 Alder street, was aroused by a noise as if some one was endeavoring to effect an entrance. He went cautiously down to the back door, and on opening it saw a fellow named Lawrence Donohue engaged in prying open the back second-story window shutters. Without alarming the burglar, as he thought, he closed the door, and went out by the front to notify the policeman on the beat, who was quickly on the spot, but the burglar had gone.

Officer James Young of the First District police took the matter in charge, and yesterday succeeded in arresting the accused, and took him before Recorder Given, where Mr. Campbell fully identified him. The Recorder committed him in default of $1000 bail. Donohue is said to be a cousin of Drain, who was arrested a few nights since for burglary.

OBITUARY.

Charles Loring Elliott.

American Art has sustained a severe loss in the death of Charles Loring Elliott, the distinguished portrait painter, who died last evening at Albany, from abscess on the brain. Mr. Elliott was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1812. His father, an architect by profession, removed to Syracuse in the childhood of his son, and placed him in the store of a country merchant. The occupation was altogether distasteful to young Elliott, who devoted all his leisure time to his favorite pursuits of drawing and painting, with the expectation of one day becoming a painter. His father, seeing that he was unfitted for a mercantile life, allowed him to study drawing and architecture, though chiefly with the view of making a practical architect of him. Elliott, soon tiring of this occupation, went to New York and became a pupil of Trumbull, and subsequently of Quidor, a painter of fancy pieces, with whom he remained long enough to acquire a knowledge of the technicalities of his art. His chief employment for some time was copying prints in oils, and he afterward attempted portraits, though with no great success. Some of his youthful productions, however, evinced talent, and some oil paintings by him representing scenes from Irving's and Paulding's works, attracted considerable attention. After about a year's residence in New York he returned to the western part of the State, where he practiced his profession, more particularly portrait painting, for about ten years. Returning to New York at the end of that period, he established himself there as a portrait painter, and has since been a resident of that city or its immediate neighborhood. His works consist almost exclusively of portraits, many of which are of eminent American citizens, and are remarkable for the fidelity of the likeness and their vigorous coloring. Since 1846 Mr. Elliott has been a member of the National Academy of Design.

Embezzlement in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Friday has the following:—

"A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of James B. Ciuto, a street broker, for the unlawful appropriation of $12,000, the property of George H. Gray. The money was obtained by the accused on securities furnished him to negotiate, and which were not accounted for to his employer. The transaction occurred some time during last winter."

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and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
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1033 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.
In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 26 19 trp Receiver of Taxes.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.